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ABSTRACT

This is the last of 16 volumes of audiolingual classroom instruction in Mandarin Chinese. The course is designed to train native English speakers to Level 3 Foreign Service Institute proficiency in comprehension and speaking, and to Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Mandarin. Facility in reading, writing, and translating texts written in Chinese characters is emphasized. Instructional materials in the 13 lessons include dialogues, word lists, and exercises in reading, writing, and translation. The emphasis of the course is on military science, but other topics include Sino-American relationships, the United Nations, making a speech, and the Chinese Communist tyranny in mainland China. (JB)

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CHINESE-MANDARIN

BASIC COURSE

VOLUME XVI
LESSONS 168-180

ED184327

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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CHINESE-MANDARIN
BASIC COURSE

Volume XVI

Lessons 168 - 180

December 1966

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PREFACE

The Chinese-Mandarin Course, consisting of 180 lessons in 16 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute and approved for publication by the Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese-Mandarin. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

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第一百六十八課

第一部 對話

王師長給戰區張司令官,報告
佔領敵人首都的經過.

王: 給司令官報告,我們已經把敵人首都完全佔領了.

張: 好極了.我一會兒就給統帥(shwài)報告.

王: 這次我一共用了一團步兵,一營砲兵,一連裝甲部隊,跟一團傘(sǎn)兵.

張: 我們的傘(sǎn)兵是在那兒降落的?

王: 我派了一團傘(sǎn)兵,在敵人國都的背面空降作戰,跟我們從正面攻擊的步兵裝甲部隊,同時夾攻敵人.

張: 我們進城以後,敵人抵抗的利害麼?

王: 我們一進城,就跟敵人巷(syàng)戰,敵人抵抗的很利害.打了三個多鐘頭,才把城裏的敵人肅(sù)清.

張:敵人在他們首都外頭,沒有阻截(dzǔjyé)部隊麼?

王:有一團阻截(dzǔjyé)部隊,很快的就讓我們都消滅了.

張:我們的人員損失大不大?

王:不少剛進城的時候,敵人用交叉(chā)射擊,佈了一個火網.我們的弟兄們雖然有戰車掩護,人員損失還是很多.

張:你沒用擴音器勸他們不要再繼續無謂的抵抗麼?

王:為了避免雙方無謂(wèi)犧牲(syīshēng),我就命令用擴音器告訴敵人,我們已經把他們國都完全包圍了.他們繼續抵抗,完全是無謂(wèi)的犧(syī)牲(shēng),說了很多勸他們投降的話.

張:結果怎麼樣?

王:結果很好.雖然還有一部份守軍,在房頂跟大建築物裏頭,對我們開槍,一大部份守軍立刻就投降了.

張:還在抵抗的守軍你怎麼解決呢?

王:我一方面通知火力syé協調中心,命令砲兵轟擊有敵人的大建築物,一方面用戰車攻擊城裏的敵人.

張:我們的步兵也跟着上去了吧?

王:我們的步兵,利用各種的掩護攻擊敵人,用了不少手榴彈,把房子裏的敵人消滅.有的房子裏有gwěi詭雷,我們的弟兄們也吃了一點虧.

張:城裏一定有些有價值的tsái財產,沒有都破壞了吧?

王:我們這次去是解放敵人的人民,對有價值的tsái財產建築物,都盡力避免破壞.

張:這次攻擊的時候通訊怎麼樣?

王:我們這次用的,多半是電話跟輕被fú覆線,很方便所以部隊的連絡很好.

張:城裏的人民怎麼樣?

王:他們知道我們是去解放他們的軍隊,對我們很歡迎.

張: 現在城裏還$\overset{\text{jyèyán}}{\text{戒嚴}}$麼?

王: 我們剛佔領那個城,第一個星期得$\overset{\text{jyèyán}}{\text{戒嚴}}$,才能$\overset{\text{sù}}{\text{肅}}$清敵人的$\overset{\text{tsán}}{\text{殘}}$餘.

張: 對人民方便麼?

王: 沒有甚麼太不方便,他們在街上走,得讓憲兵檢查.我命令我們的憲兵對他們得客氣.

張: 好,過三天再給我一個詳細的報告.

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Division Commander Wáng reports to Commander Jāng of the Theater of Operations on how they occupied the enemy's capitol.

Wáng: We have completely occupied the enemy's capitol.

Jāng: Excellent. I shall report to the Commander-in-Chief in a little while.

Wáng: This time we used one regiment of infantry, one battalion of artillery, one company of armored troops, and one regiment of paratroopers.

Jāng: Where did our paratroopers land?

Wáng: I sent a regiment of paratroopers to take part in an airborne operation to the rear of the enemy's capitol to attack the enemy with infantry and armored troops from the front.

Jāng: Did the enemy resist fiercely when we entered the city?

Wáng: We started street fighting with the enemy as soon as we entered the city? The enemy resisted very fiercely. We fought for three hours before we wiped them out.

Jāng: Didn't the enemy have a blocking force outside the capitol?

Wáng: They had one regiment of blocking force. This was annihilated by us very quickly.

Jāng: Were our casualties heavy?

Wáng: Yes. When we first entered the city, the enemy used cross fire to set up a fire net. Many of our men lost their lives, although covered by tanks.

Jāng: Didn't you use loudspeakers to tell the enemy not to make any futile resistance?

Wáng: In order to avoid meaningless sacrifice on both sides, I ordered the use of loudspeakers to inform the enemy that we had already surrounded them and that their

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continued resistance would only mean useless sacrifice.

Jāng: What was the result?

Wáng: The result was very good. Although there were still some of them on rooftops and in large buildings firing at us, the majority of the defending troops surrendered immediately.

Jāng: What did you do with defending troops that still resisted?

Wáng: On the one hand, we informed the Fire Support Coordination Center to bombard the large buildings that had enemy troops in them; and on the other hand, we used tanks to attack the enemy in the city.

Jāng: Did our infantrymen follow them?

Wáng: Our infantrymen used all kinds of cover to attack the enemy. They used a lot of hand grenades to annihilate the enemy in the houses. In some of the houses there were booby traps. Our men suffered little from these.

Jāng: There must have been some valuable property in the city that was not destroyed.

Wáng: Our purpose was to liberate the people there. We tried to avoid destroying valuable property and buildings.

Jāng: How were the communications during this attack?

Wáng: What we used this time were mostly telephones and assault wires. It was very convenient. The Communications among the troops were very good.

Jāng: How were the people in the city?

Wáng: They knew that we were there to liberate them. They welcomed us.

Jāng: Is Martial Law still in effect in the city?

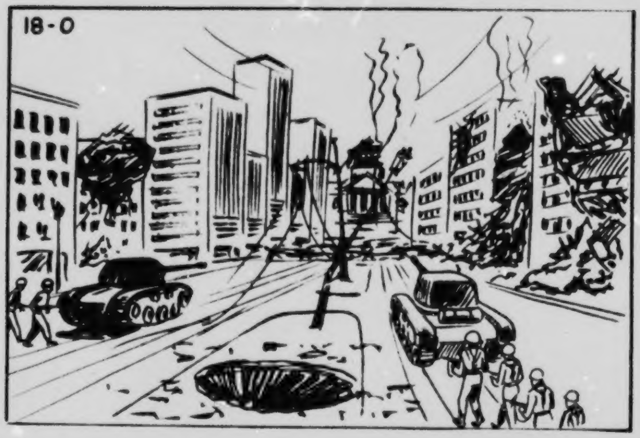
Wáng: During the first week after we occupied the city, we had declared martial law so that we could wipe out all of the enemy.

Jāng: Was it convenient for the people?

Wáng: There was not much inconvenience. When they walked on the streets, they had to submit themselves to searches.

I ordered our military police to be very polite to them.

Jāng: Fine. Please give me a detailed report in three days.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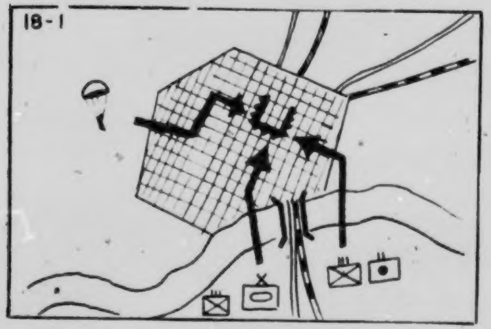
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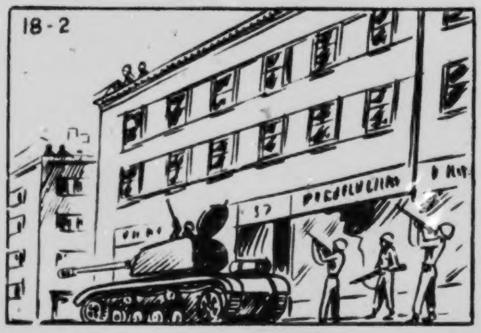
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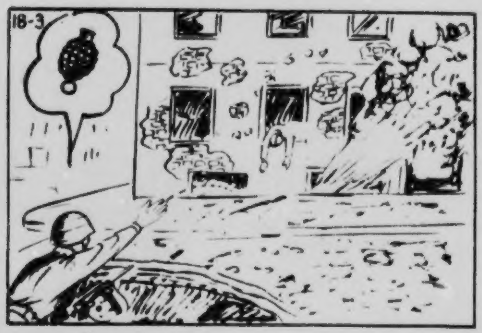
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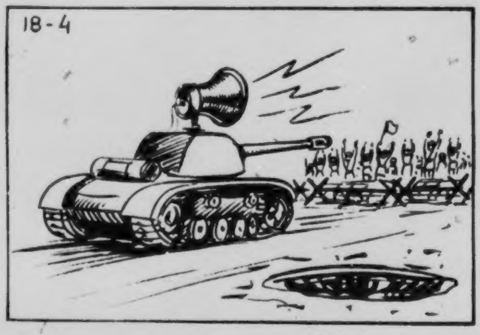
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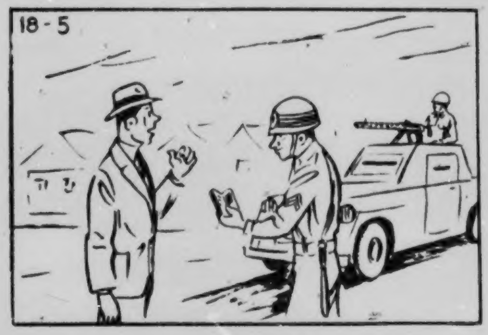
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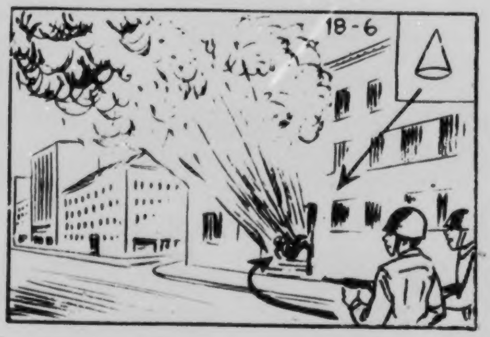
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第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

1.	bèimyàn	背面	N:	reverse side
2.	bùmǎn	佈滿	V:	spread all over the place
2.1	bù	佈	V:	set up
3.	bùjr	佈置	V:	arrange
4.	chīngbèifúsyàn	輕被覆線	N:	assault wire
5.	dzǔjyébùdwèi	阻截部隊	N:	blocking force
6.	fángdǐng	房頂	N:	rooftop
7.	hwǒlìsyétyáujūngsyīn	火力協調中心	N:	fire support
8.	hwǒwǎng	火網	N:	screen of fire
9.	jyěfàngjyūn	解放軍	N:	Liberation army
9.1	jyěfàng	解放	V/N:	liberate/ liberation
10.	jyèyán	戒嚴	N/V:	martial law/ declare martial law
11.	kūngjyàngdzwòjàn	空降作戰	N:	airborne operation
12.	kwòyīnchì	擴音器	N:	loudspeaker
13.	shǒujyūn	守軍	N:	defending troops
14.	sùchīng	肅清	V:	wipe out; clean out
15.	syàngjàn	巷戰	N/V:	street fighting
16.	syīshēng	犧牲	V/N:	sacrifice
17.	tsáichán	財產	N:	property
18.	tsányú	殘餘	N:	remnant
19.	wúwèi	無謂	SV:	futile, vain

Note :

1.	jřhwēi tsānmóu sywésyàu	指揮參謀學校	N:	Staff Command School (U.S.S.R.)

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生詞練習

1. 在這本書的背面有一張航空地圖.

2. a. 敵人的陣地前頭佈滿了地雷.

b. 美國的海軍在海邊佈了很多水雷.

3. 張中校快要結婚了所以他得佈置他的房子.

4. 步兵在攻擊的時候都用輕被覆綫因為很方便.

5. 這次攻擊的時候第七師是阻截部隊所以司令部派了很多裝甲部隊支援他們.

6. 那個飛機飛得很低差不多跟房頂一樣高了.

7. 為了有效的利用火力的支援每一個師都有一個火力協調中心協調所有的支援火力.

8. a. 共產黨說"解放軍"是人民的軍隊

b. 中國到了一九一一年才得到了解放.

c. "解放"是共產黨常用的新名字.

9. 一個要緊的軍事地區到了晚上都得戒嚴.

10. 第二次世界大戰的時候才有空降作戰
德國是最先採用空降作戰的國家.

11. 要是我們要跟很多人說話的時候我們就得用擴音器.

12. 第七師攻擊以後很快的就打敗守軍了.

13. 第七師打敗守軍以後接着就肅清城裏頭的敵人.

14. a. 巷戰是游擊戰術的一種.

b. 第七師跟敵人巷戰了好幾天才把敵人打敗了.

15. 第七師跟敵人巷戰的時候敵人的犧牲很大.

16. 第二次世界大戰的時候法國人民的財產損失很大.

17. 敵人被第七師打敗以後残餘部往東逃走了.

18. 要是打仗没有目的所有的犧牲都是無謂的.

19. 第七師的步兵在戰車部隊的掩護下通過了敵人的火網.

第三部　問題

1. 美國的首都在那兒？
2. 巷戰的時候用甚麼兵器最合適？
3. 敵人為甚麼在房頂上？
4. 第二次世界大戰的時候法國是那國解放的？
5. 擴音器有甚麼用？
6. 無謂的抵抗為甚麼沒有用？
7. 戒嚴有甚麼用？
8. 城裏要是還有敵人沒有肅清有甚麼危險？
9. 對敵人開槍以前為甚麼得瞄準？
10. 你攻擊敵人的城要是守軍在房子裏對你開槍你怎麼解決他們？
11. 打仗的時候為甚麼不要破壞有價值的建築物？
12. 敵人用高射炮佈了一個火網的時候對

你的飛機有甚麼危險?

13. 火力協調中心做些甚麼事情?

14. 空降作戰有甚麼用?

15. 甚麼是輕被覆線?

16. 阻截部隊負責甚麼?

17. 敵人一進城守軍就應該投降麼?

18. 第二次世界大戰的時候美國的犧牲大不大?

19. 打仗的時候為甚麼得利用敵人撤退的機會繼續攻擊?

20. 打仗的時候為甚麼得破壞敵人的財產?

21. 打仗的時候為甚麼得肅清敵人的殘餘?

22. 在美國的大城裏大建築物最多的城是那個?

23. 要是敵人的港口佈滿了水雷登陸為甚麼很不容易?

24. 中國現在是不是受蘇聯的控制?

IV Translation Exercise

1. At the fire support coordination center they have telephones which connect it with the front.
2. Between us and the enemy's base there is a blocking force of about 20,000 men.
3. When we participate in airborne operations we must not be afraid of jumping from high positions.
4. If we must sacrifice some men to take that position, let us do so. But I do not believe in futile sacrifices.
5. We asked each department to send a representative here to help set up (arrange) the meeting place.
6. Before the arrival of a foreign President, the city declares martial law.
7. When martial law is declared, the city is filled with soldiers (they are spread all over the city).
8. They had to use a loudspeaker in talking to the students assembled in the stadium (athletic field).
9. On the reverse side of the picture there were many characters in Chinese. We then knew that it was taken in 1925.
10. The defending troops were very famous for their airborne operations. But they could do nothing here.
11. The Communists named themselves the Liberation Army. But it seems everybody is afraid to be liberated by them.
12. The reverse side of the money had the head of the President printed on it.
13. Assault wires often take the place of regular telephone wires at the front. A soldier can carry the wire very easily.
14. No matter how much property a person has, he cannot take it with him when he dies.
15. Defending troops have a hard time fighting in the streets when the city is filled with refugees.

16. Parents make a lot of sacrifices so that their children can get a good education.

17. After the fire, the store had only remnants for sale. But they were very cheap and quickly sold.

18. The stragglers were all wiped out. There were no longer any enemy troops in that country within three days.

19. Often street fighting is fought from rooftops and from inside the doorways. (doors)

20. They were very grateful to our troops for liberating them.

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第五部 新聞

(一) 美反飛彈武器試射成功

擊落一支洲際飛彈

〔美聯社華盛(shèng)頓(dwùn)十九日電〕 美國防部今天宣佈陸軍的「勝利女神,神王」式反飛彈飛彈已首次擊落了一支飛行中的洲際彈道飛彈. 勝利女神反飛彈飛彈是在瓜加林(lín)島發射的. 那支洲際彈道飛彈是在四千五百哩以外的加利福(fú)尼(ní)亞(yǎ)發射的.

國防部說前些時曾作過一次同樣的試驗但並不完全成功.

國防部的聲明說這次攔截試驗使用了極準確的追蹤儀器. 所用的飛彈空靶及攔截飛彈均未携帶核子彈頭.

(二)生字、

1. 彈	dàn	N:	bullet; shell; shot
飛彈		N:	missile
反飛彈		N:	anti-missile
彈道		N:	trajectory
彈頭		N:	warhead
2. 射	shè	V:	shoot;
試射		V/N:	test shooting/ test shot; test firing
發射		V:	launch; shoot;fire
3. 勝	shèng	V/N:	win; victory
勝利		N:	victory
勝利女神		N:	Nike
勝利女神—神王		N:	Nike-Zeus
4. 攔	lán	V:	obstruct; hinder
攔截		V:	intercept
5. 追	jwēi	V:	pursue; chase
6. 蹤	dzūng	N:	trace; footstep; vestige
追蹤		V:	track; follow a trail or clue
7. 儀	yí	N:	etiquette; ceremony; rites
儀器		N:	scientific apparatus
8. 靶	bǎ	N:	target; mark
空靶		N:	aerial target
9. 携	syé	V:	take with; carry;lead by hand
携帶		V:	carry; bring along with
10. 標	byāu	N:	signal;mark;sign;standard

目標	N:	aim; target; objective L.168
目標(飛)彈	N:	target missile

註:

1.	擊落	RV:	shoot down
2.	支	M:	(measure for stick-like things)
3.	洲際	N:	intercontinental
4.	國防部	N:	department or ministry of national defense
5.	飛行中	Ph:	in flying
6.	瓜gwā 加林lín	N:	Guadalin
7.	加利福fú尼ní亞yǎ	PW:	California
8.	前些時	MA:	previously; a while back
9.	曾作過	V:	made
10.	並不	A:	not at all
11.	準確	SV:	accurate
12.	追踪儀器	N:	tracking instrument
13.	均未	(LW) A:	none was; all not
14.	截擊	V:	intercept

文言字:

1.	均未	V:	all or both did not;(like 都沒有)

1.1 張王二人昨日均未到
Both Jang and Wang did not arrive yesterday.

1.2 英法二國均未作戰爭之準備
Neither England nor France made war preparations.

I.168

简体字练习

(一) 这一次我们一共用了一团步兵，一营砲兵，一连装甲部队跟一团伞兵佔领敌人的首都.

(二) 我们一进城就跟敌人巷战. 敌人抵抗的很利害，打了三个多钟头才把城里的敌人肃清了.

(三) 为了避免双方无谓牺牲 我们用扩音器告诉敌人我们已经把他们的国都完全包围，劝他们不要继续抵抗.

(四) 我们一方面通知火力协调中心命令砲兵轰击有敌人的大建筑物，一方面用战車攻击城里的敌人.

(五) 国防部的声明说这次拦截试验使用了极准确的追纵仪器、所用的飞弹空靶及拦截飞弹均未携带核子弹头.

VI WRITING

A. Writing (characters 766-770)

彼 此 律

處 痛

(处)

B. Radicals

1. 彳 (to pace, 60) as in: 彼 律
2. 止 (stop, 77) as in: 此
3. 虍 (tiger, 141) as in: 處
4. 疒 (silk, 104) as in: 痛

第一百六十九課

中美關係

第一部　對話

王：您知道今天是那一天麼？

李：讓我想想，今天是七月三號，好像是貴國跟敝國第一次簽訂(chyānding)條約(ywē)的日子.

王：您說的很對.一八四四年的那一天，我們兩國簽了第一個條約開始了這一百多年和平相處的友好關係.

李：我最高興的是，那次簽訂(chyānding)的條約(ywē)不是戰爭的結果.不像貴國那時候跟外國訂(dìng)的條約(ywē)，有不少是在武力壓(yā)迫下簽訂(chyānding)的.

王：貴國不但是沒有武力壓(yā)迫我們訂(dìng)條約(ywē)，並且別的帝國主義國家，像俄國，英國，日本，等等，壓(yā)迫我國的時候，常常出來替我們說話.

李：您說得很對.我記得最清楚的，是美國在一八八九年宣佈的門户開放政策，就是

為了保護中國的領土完整,跟政治獨立.

王:那個時候$\overset{\text{lyè}}{\text{列}}$强在中國劃分勢力範圍,比方說英國在長江一帶,俄國在新$\overset{\text{jyāng}}{\text{疆}}$北滿跟$\overset{\text{méng}}{\text{蒙}}$古,日本在南滿,法國在西南各省.

李:勢力範圍是甚麼意思?

王:比方說,北滿是帝俄的勢力範圍,在那個地區的鐵路,$\overset{\text{kwàng}}{\text{礦}}$跟別的建設,都得借俄國銀行的錢,由俄國的工程師,或是管理員來管理.

李:這對中國的主權不是侵犯的很利害麼?

王:當然是侵犯了中國的主權,並且在每一個强國的勢力範圍,那個强國可以派軍隊軍艦,駐在那個地區,常常干$\overset{\text{shè}}{\text{涉}}$中國的内政.

李:這樣下去中國不是很危險了麼?

王:幸虧貴國主持正義,主張中國的門户開放,才暫時的把$\overset{\text{gwā}}{\text{瓜}}$分中國的$\overset{\text{chyū}}{\text{趨}}$勢停止住了.

李:我記得一九一五年,日本對中國提出二十一條件,威脅 wēisyé 中國的領土完整,政治獨立的時候,敝國也出來主持公道過.

王:是的.那次別的國家都忙着打第一次世界大戰,不能幫中國的忙.只有貴國出來替我們說話,我們才少吃了一點虧.

李:敝國的傳統政策,是在國際上維持正義,尊重別國的主權.

王:貴國的傳教士,在中國設立了很多醫院,學校,對中國的現代化有很大的貢獻.

李:我在美國的時候,也常見到貴國的留學生,都是成績很好,給敝國人很好的印象.

王:敝國在一百年前,就已經派了一批學生到貴國受教育,這一百年裏,留學貴國的學生回來,對中國的建設有很大的貢獻.

李:中美兩國實在是有友好傳統的國家.比方說,美國的參加太平洋戰爭,就是因為不願意讓日本征 jēng 服中國.

王:自從國民政府北伐(fa)成功以後,美國政府一方面幫助中國建設,一方面勸各國政府放棄(chi)在中國的不平等條約(ywē).

李:可惜中日戰爭跟太平洋戰爭爆發的太早,我們沒法子完全實現我們幫助中國的計劃.

王:在中,日,戰爭中,美國對敝國的軍事援助跟經濟援助很多,對我們最後的勝利,有決定性的影響.

李:在第二次世界大戰中,中,美,兩國是同生死的盟友,當然應當彼此幫忙才對.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Sino-American Relationship

Wáng: Do you know what day is today?

Lee: Let me think. Today is the third of July. It seems to be the day your country and mine signed a treaty for the first time.

Wáng: You are right. On this day in 1884, our two countries signed the first treaty which started the peaceful co-existence and friendly relationship between the two countries for almost a hundred years.

Lee: What I feel most pleased about is the fact that the treaty signed at that time was not the result of a war and that it was different from many treaties your country signed with other countries in those days under military pressure.

Wáng: Not only did your country not use military force to pressure us into signing the treaty, moreover, your country spoke for us when other imperialistic countries, like Imperial Russia and others, were pressuring us.

Lee: You are very right. The thing I remember most clearly is the Open Door Policy advocated by the United States in 1889, which was intended to protect the territorial integrity and political independence of China.

Wáng: At that time the world powers divided China into spheres of influence. For instance, the British had the Yangtze River area; imperial Russia was in Syīnjyāng (Sinkiang or Chinese Turkistan), North Manchuria and Mongolia; Japan was in South Manchuria; France in the southwestern provinces of China, and so on.

Lee: What is meant by the "sphere of influence"?

Wáng: For instance, North Manchuria was Imperial Russia's sphere of influence in which all mines, railroads, and other types of construction had to be financed by Russian banks and managed by Russian engineers or administrators.

Lee: Was this a serious infringement on Chinese sovereignty?

Wáng: It certainly was an encroachment on China's sovereignty. Moreover, the power could station troops and warships in her sphere of influence to intervene frequently in China's internal affairs.

Lee: Would China have been in danger if it had continued like this?

Wáng: Fortunately, your country upheld justice and advocated that China should open (her) door (to all countries). Then and only then was the tendency to partition China checked temporarily.

Lee: I remember that in 1915, when Japan brought forth twenty-one demands upon China and threatened China's territorial integrity and political independence, my country also came forth to uphold justice and fairness.

Wáng: Yes, all other countries were busy fighting the First World War and were unable to help China at the time except your country that stepped forward to speak for us and saved us from suffering more losses.

Lee: My country's traditional policy is to maintain justice among the nations and to respect the sovereignty of other countries.

Wáng: Missionaries from your country set up a number of hospitals and schools in China that were a great contribution toward the modernization of China.

Lee: When I was in America, I often met students from your country. They studied very well and left a good impression on our people.

Wáng: As early as over a hundred years ago, my country already sent a group of students to your country for their education. When these students returned from your country, they contributed much to the construction of this country.

Lee: There have been friendly relations traditionally between China and America. For instance, the United States entered the Pacific War just because she did not want Japan to conquer China.

Wáng: Ever since the successful Northern Expedition of the Nationalists (in 1928), the Government of the United States, on one hand, helped China to build herself up. On the other hand, she advised various powers to give up their unequal treaties with China.

Lee: Too bad the Sino-Japanese War and the War of the Pacific broke out too early to allow us a complete realization of our plans to help China.

Wáng: During the Sino-Japanese War the United States gave my country a good deal of military and economic aid which had a decisive effect upon our final victory.

Lee: During the Second World War China and America were also allies who shared life and death. They certainly should help each other.

L.169

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

20.	chīnfàn	侵犯	V:	encroach
21.	chyūshr	趨勢	N:	tendency
22.	gūngchéngshr̄	工程師	N:	engineer (civil, etc.)
23.	gūngdau	公道	SV:	fair
24.	gwǎnlǐywán	管理員	N:	administrator, manager (organizational), caretaker
25.	hépíng syāngchǔ	(共存) 和平相處	Ph:	peaceful coexistence
25.1	syāngchǔ	相處 (共存)	V:	coexist
26.	hwàfēn	劃分	V:	delineate, divide
27.	jēngfú	征服	V:	conquer
28.	jǔchywán	主權	N:	sovereignty
29.	jǔchŕ-jèngyì	主持正義	Ph:	stand for righteousness
29.1	jǔchŕ	主持	V:	to handle, to manage, to be in charge
29.2	jèngyì	正義	N:	righteousness
30.	jywédìngsyìng	决定性	N:	decisiveness, decisive nature
31.	lyèchyáng	列强	N:	the major powers
32.	ménhù kāifàng jèngtsè	門户開放政策	N:	Open Door Policy
33.	méngyǒu	盟友	N:	allies
34.	túngshēngsž	同生死	Ph:	live and die together
35.	wánjěng	完整	SV:	complete, whole
36.	wēisyé	威脅	V/N:	threaten, browbeat/ threat
37.	yǒuhǎu-gwānsyi	友好關係	N:	friendly relationship, amity
37.1	yǒuhǎu	友好	N:	amity, friend

Notes:

1.	jèyàng-syàchyu	這樣下去	continue in the smae way
2.	jīngjì-ywánjù	經濟援助	economic aid, assistance
3.	jyūnshr̀-ywánjù	軍事援助	military aid, assistance
4.	lyóusywéshēng	留學生	overseas student
5.	syàndài-hwà	現代化	modernize, modern
6.	Jūng-Měi gwānsyi	中美關係	Sino-American relationship (relations)

L.169

生詞練習

1. 從前很多帝國主義的國家侵犯中國的主權.

2. 現在蘇聯有跟民主國家和平共存的趨勢.

3. 無論是建築房子,造鐵路或是開礦,沒有工程師不行.

4. 管理一切事情得公道,要不然,事情不一定會管理得好.

5. 我的朋友在那個大學圖書館做一個管理員.

6. a. 共產集團跟民主國家和平共存才可以避免戰爭.

   b. 我們大家相處得很好.

7. 很多帝國主義國家從前在中國劃分他們勢力範圍.

8. 日本從前想征服全中國可是沒成功.

9. 一個國家的主權絕對不能讓別國侵犯.

10. a. 聯合國的設立是主持正義解決國際間的問題.

b. 這次開會是由張先生主持.

c. 正義是人人喜歡的,可是不是人人都有的德性.

11. 他從小的時候母親就教他怎麼作一個對社會有貢獻的人,給了他決定性的影響.

12. 從前列强老想瓜分中國.中國人沒有一個不反對他們.

13. 門戶開放政策是美國在一八九九年向列强發表的,主張保持中國主權.

14. 第二次世界大戰中國跟美國都是美國的盟友.

15. 那位將軍跟士兵同生死,所以沒有一個不喜歡他,不尊敬他.

L.169

16. 我們的土地要保持完整,不能讓任何國家佔領.

17. 他主持正義雖然被人威脅也不改變他的主意.

18. 中美友好關係已經有很長的歷史也有很好的成績.

第三部 問 題

L.169

1. 中國跟美國是那年簽的條約？
2. 那次簽訂條約是不是戰爭的結果？
3. 那些年中國還跟甚麼國家簽訂條約了？
4. 那個時候有甚麼帝國主義壓迫中國？
5. 美國那個時候怎麼幫助中國？
6. 美國的門戶開放政策是甚麼時候宣佈的？
7. 門戶開放的意思是甚麼？
8. 美國為甚麼宣佈門戶開放？
9. 門戶開放政策對中國有甚麼關係？
10. 勢力範圍是甚麼意思？
11. 那個時候俄國的勢力範圍是甚麼地方？
12. 俄國在那一帶得到了些甚麼好處？
13. 俄國政府那麼作是不是侵犯中國的主權？
14. 那個時候英國的勢力範圍在那兒？

15. 法國跟日本的勢力範圍在那兒？

16. 那個時候外國有沒有軍隊跟軍艦在中國？

17. 外國軍隊干涉沒干涉中國的內政？

18 那個時候美國的主張怎麼樣？

19. 二十一條是甚麼意思？

20. 二十一條是日本那年對中國提出來的？

21. 日本提出二十一條的時候別的國家都在作甚麼呢？

22. 美國的傳統政策是甚麼？

23. 美國的傳教士在中國設立了些甚麼？

24. 中國在多少年以前派的第一批留學生？

25. 美國對中國留學生的印象怎麼樣？

26 美國為甚麼參加太平洋戰爭？

27. 那些國家在中國有不平等條約

28. 在中日戰爭中美國對中國有甚麼幫助？

29. 美國的援助對中國有甚麼影響？

30. 第二次世界大戰的時候那國是中國的

盟友？

L.169

IV Translation Exercise

1. Certain animals find it easy to coexist with one another. Two persons sometimes find it hard to do this.
2. They divided the area into two parts. One portion was given to France, the other was given to Germany.
3. If the politicians talked less about sovereignity and more about peaceful coexistence, they would not have wars.
4. Since he always stand for justice, we asked him to decide who is right and who is wrong.
5. The tendency is for cars to go faster. This is too dangerous for the country. We should be more careful.
6. He was elected the manager of our trip to help take care of all the problems en route.
7. Allies should help each other when they are in need of assistance.
8. The Open Door Policy was advocated by the United States to help China.
9. You cannot manage people just by threats. You must show that what you are doing is the right thing.
10. A decisive battle was fought outside the capital. The enemy finally surrendered.
11. He majored in engineering because he wanted to be an engineer.
12. We asked him to take charge of the meeting. He is very fair.
13. Before one nation decides on anything, do you think it consults (ask) the major powers?
14. In the old days, real friends wished they could live and die together.
15. The friendly relationship between the allies does not permit them to fight each other over their problems.

16. The large nation has tried very hard to conquer the small one.But they will never succeed.

17. These friends have been together (coexisted) for over 30 years. They know each others' habits.

18. His friends came to the station to see him off. They knew he is going to be away for at least two years.

19. Please delineate what he has to do and what I have to do.

20. He believes in righteousness, but he is not strong enough to help.

L.169

第五部　新聞

(一)　空軍電臺

恢復播音

〔本報訊〕空軍電臺第一廣播部分為加強發射效力換裝天線鐵塔．曾於廿二日起暫時停播五天．現鐵塔業已換妥．輸出發射電力較前大為增加．定於今（廿七）日起恢復正常播音．並於中午一點半播出第一批逃港難胞返國的訪問錄音．

以敘(Syù)巡邏隊

又開槍互擊

〔中央社貝(Bèi)魯(lǔ)特廿四日合眾國際社電〕據耶(Yē)路(lù)撒(sā)冷電臺今日廣播說以色列(lyè)與敘(syù)利亞的巡邏隊於今晚七時在特爾丹(dān)以西地方相互開槍射擊但並無傷亡．廣播並且說以色列(lyè)已向以敘(syù)停戰委員會提出抗議，指控敘(syù)利亞人首先開槍．

(二)生字:

1.	恢	hwēi	SV:	great; magnanimous
	恢復		V/N:	restore;recover;resume/restoration;recovery;resumption
2.	份	fèn	N:	share
	部份		N:	share;part;portion;section
3.	換	hwàn	V:	change; exchange; replace
	換裝		V:	replace and install
4.	塔	tǎ	N:	tower; pagoda
	鐵塔		N:	steel tower
5.	妥	twǒ	SV:	ready;satisfactory;safe;secure
	換妥		V:	satisfactorily changed
6.	槍	chyāng	N:	gun
	開槍		VO:	open fire
7.	互	hù	A:	reciprocally;mutually;each other
	互擊		V:	attack or hit each other
	相互; 互相		A:	mutually;reciprocally;each other

註:

1.	播音	VO:	broadcast (sound)
2.	效力	N:	effect; efficiency
3.	天線	N:	antenna
4.	停播	V:	stop broadcasting

5. 業	A:	already
業已	A:	already
6. 輸出	V:	export; output
7. 大為	A:	greatly; considerably
8. 正常	SV:	normal; regular
9. 播出	V:	send out broadcasting
10. 以色列 lyè	PW:	Israel
11. 叙syè利亞	PW:	Syria
以叙	PW:	Israel and Syria
12. 巡邏隊	N:	patrol band or team
13. 貝Bèi魯lǔ特	PW:	Beirut
14. 耶yē 路撒冷	PW:	Jerusalem
15. 特爾丹Tèěrdān	PW:	(name of a place)
16. 傷亡	V/N:	kill and wound/casualty
17. 停戰委員會	N:	armistice commission
18. 首先	A:	first
19. 提出	V:	raise;bring forth (question, issue)
20. 射	V:	shoot; eject;emit; transmit
發射	V/N:	shoot; emit; transmit/emission transmission (electrons etc)
射擊	V:	shoot (at something)

文言字:

1. 大為	A:	greatly; considerably

1.1 消防設備已大為改良
Fire prevention equipment has greatly improved.

2. 業已	A:	already

2.1 該記者業已離日返國
The said reporter has already left Japan and returned to his country.

简体字练习

(一) 美国不但没象别的帝国主义国家用武力压迫中國订条约並且常々出来替中国说话.

(二) 美国宣佈门户开放政策.保护中国的领土完整跟政治独立.

(三) 那个时候北满是帝俄的势力范围.在那个地区的铁路.矿跟别的建设都得借俄国银行的钱.

(四) 美国的传教士在中国设立了很多医院.学校.对中国的現代化有很大的贡献.

(五) 在中日战争中美国对中国的軍事援助跟经济援助对中国最后的胜利有决定性的影响.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 771-775)

德 性 趣

侵 略

B. Radicals

1. 彳 (to pace, 60) as in: 德
2. 忄 (heart, 61) as in: 性
3. 走 (walk, 156) as in: 趣
4. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 侵
5. 田 (field, 102) as in: 略

第一百七十課

第一部　對話

一個中國新聞記者王大明跟張文,談在敵人國都受降跟慶祝勝利情形.

dyǎn

王:我前天在敵人首都,參加受降典禮很有意思.

張:敵人簽停戰書的代表是誰?

shwài

王:是他們的統帥趙子文特級上將.他還帶了他的參謀長,跟兩個戰區司令官.

張:我們被敵人俘虜的弟兄們都送回來了麼?

王:一部份送回來了,一部份明天都可以送回來.

張:在我們這兒的俘虜呢?

王:在前線的都放回去了.

張:敵人的兵器都接收了麼?

L.170

王:都接收了.有五百門各種的炮,十幾萬枝步槍,很多各種彈藥.

張:戰車飛機呢?

王:戰車倒(dàu)有三百多輛,大半是中戰車,飛機只有五十幾架,也沒有甚麼汽油.

張:你給我說一說慶祝的情形.

王:敵人首都的人民,昨天慶祝他們的解放,有很大的遊行,很多人化裝的很有意思.遊行的人排在路上差不多有五里長,熱鬧極了,可是秩序(jr̀syù)很好.

張:我們的軍隊參加遊行了麼?

王:我們昨天早上在城裏舉行閱(ywè)兵典(dyǎn)禮,所以沒參加下午的遊行.

張:都有甚麼樣的部隊參加檢閱(ywè)?

王:李司令官是檢閱(ywè)官.他派了一團步兵,一團炮兵,一團裝甲部隊,兩營傘兵參加檢閱(ywè).都是全副武裝,精神很好,給人很好的印象.

張:這很要緊.我們還得駐在敵人那兒一個時候,一定得有精神,軍紀也得好,才不會受批評.

王:閱兵的時候,我們三個盟國的軍隊都參加了.他們的部隊排在前頭,他們都很滿意.

張:這次的戰事,要是沒有盟國,就不容易這麼早得到勝利,所以我們對盟國得特別客氣.

王:閱兵的時候,我們也放了好幾次禮炮,特別在盟國軍隊的司令官到的時候,按照他們的階級給他們放多少響禮砲.

張:人民遊行的時候,我們的軍樂隊參加了麼?

王:因為我們的軍隊沒參加遊行,所以李司令官特別派軍樂隊參加,人民都說他們$\overset{\text{dzòu}}{奏}$的進行$\overset{\text{chyǔ}}{曲}$很好.

張:今天是八月三號,黃統$\overset{\text{shwài}}{帥}$想八月十號到

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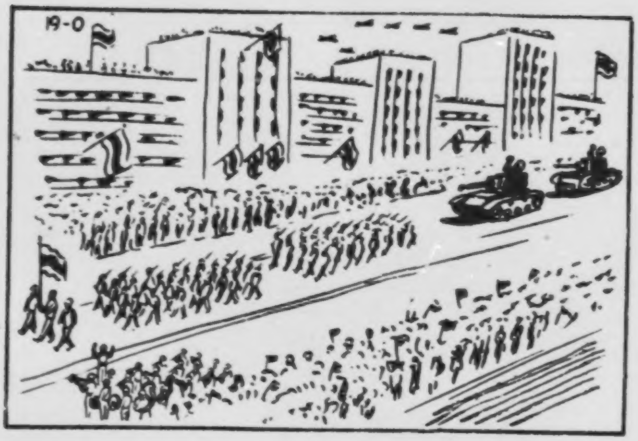
敵人首都去$\overset{\text{shr̀}}{\text{視}}$察.

王:我們一塊兒跟他去吧.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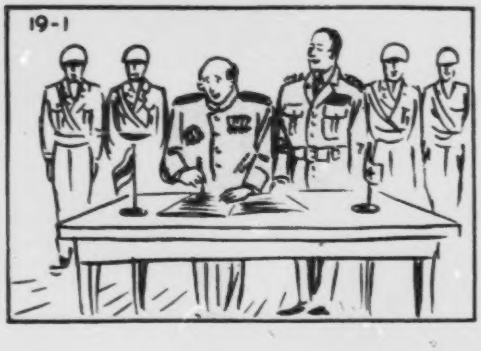
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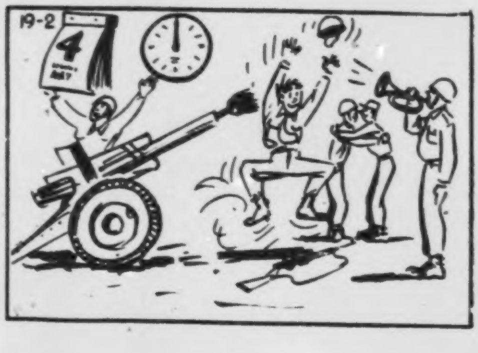
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4

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

A Chinese news reporter, Wáng Dà-míng, chats with his friend, Jāng Wén, about surrender ceremonies at the enemy's capitol and about the victory celebration.

Wáng: Day before yesterday I was in the enemy's capitol to take part in the surrender ceremonies. It was very interesting.

Jāng: Who represented the enemy in signing the armistice?

Wáng: It was their Commander-in-Chief, General of the Army, Jàu Dź-wēn. He was the Chief-of-staff and was with two commanders of the theaters of operations.

Jāng: Have all our men captured by the enemy been returned.

Wáng: Some were sent back. Some will be sent back tomorrow.

Jāng: How about the POWs here?

Wáng: Those at the front were all sent back.

Jāng: Have we taken over enemy weapons?

Wáng: We have. There were five hundred artillery pieces, about one hundred thousand rifles, and all kinds of ammunition.

Jāng: How about tanks and airplanes?

Wáng: There were about three hundred tanks. Most of them were medium tanks. There were only about fifty airplanes, but no gasoline.

Jāng: Let me ask you about the celebration.

Wáng: The people in the enemy's capitol, yesterday, had a large parade to celebrate their liberation. It was very interesting to see the masquerade. The parade was about five miles long. It was very noisy but good order was maintained.

Jāng: Did our troops join the parade?

Wáng: We held a troops' review in the city yesterday morning. Therefore, they did not take part in the parade.

Jāng: What troops participated in the review?

Wáng: Commander Lǐ was the review officer. He sent one regiment of armored troops and two battalions of paratroopers; also there was one regiment of artillery, and one regiment of infantry; all took part in the review. They were fully equipped. Their good spirit gave the people a good impression.

Jāng: This is very important. We have to stay in the enemy's country for some time yet, so we have to be in good spirits and have good discipline; otherwise we would be criticized.

Wáng: Allied troops also participated in the review. They were all in the front rows. They were very happy about it.

Jāng: If we did not have allied troops to help us, we would not have won so early. Therefore we should be very polite to them.

Wáng: At the review we also fired a few guns in salute, especially when the commanders of the allied troops arrived. We fired guns according to their ranks.

Jāng: Did our military band take part in the people's parade?

Wáng: As our troops did not take part, our Commander Lǐ sent a military band to participate. People all commented that the military band played the marches very well.

Jāng: Today is August Third. Commander-in-Chief Huáng wants to inspect the capitol on August 10th.

Wáng: Let us go with him.

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Vocabulary 第二部 生詞

38.	chyān	簽	V:	sign
39.	chywánfùwǔjwāng	全副武裝	SV:	fully equipped (mil.), in full uniform
40.	dàibyǎutwán	代表團	N:	delegation
41.	dzòu	奏	V:	to play (music)
42.	fàng	放	V:	let go of, release
42.1	fànghwéichyù	放回去	RV:	release
43.	fànglǐpàu	放禮炮	VO:	fire salute (gun)
43.1	lǐpàu	禮炮	N:	saluting gun
44.	jìnsyíngchyǔ	進行曲	N:	march (music)
45.	jyǎnywè	檢閱	V/N:	review
45.1	shòu jyǎnywè	受檢閱	V:	to be reviewed
45.2	jyǎnywètái	檢閱臺	N:	reviewing stand
46.	jyǔsyíng	舉行	V:	hold, take place, con
47.	jyūnywèdwèi	軍樂隊	N:	military band
48.	ménggwó	盟國	N:	allied nations
48.1	túngméng	同盟	N/V:	alliance/ally
49.	méngjyūn	盟軍	N:	allied troops
50.	pái	排	V:	arrange (in order)
51.	shòusyáng	受降	VO:	accept surrender
52.	shìchá	視察	V:	inspect, observe
52.1	shìcháywán	視察員	N:	inspector
53.	syǎng	響	N:	measure for number of salute guns
54.	tèjíshàngjyàng	特級上将	N:	General of the Army
55.	tíngjànshū	停戰書	N:	armistice document
56.	wǔsyīngshàngjyàng	五星上将	N:	five star admiral(general)

生詞練習

1. 我在那張支票上簽了我的名字.

2. 昨天我在火車站看見第七師的部隊都是全副武裝.

3. 聯合國開會的時候每一個國家都派代表團去參加.

4. 開會以前樂隊得奏國歌.

5. a. 警察局罰了他五塊錢以後就把他放了.

   b. 昨天我們把五個敵人的俘虜放回去了.

6. 美國總統到中國去的時候中國的軍隊在飛機場放禮砲歡迎他.

7. 軍樂隊在第七師部隊的前頭奏進行曲.

8. 昨天下午李將軍在教練場上檢閱第七師的部隊.

9. 在美國差不多每一個步兵師有一個軍樂隊.

10. a. 在第二次世界大戰的時候中國英國都

是美國的盟國.

b. 第二次世界大戰的時候德國跟意國同盟.

11. 一九四四年六月盟軍在法國的西部登陸.

12. 第七師的部隊都排在教練場上等着檢閱.

13. 第九十三軍是上海地區的受降軍隊.

14. a. 軍長派第七師師長到前方去視察作戰的情形.

b. 昨天軍部派了五個視察員來視察新兵訓練.

15. 按陸軍的規定五星上將的禮砲是十九響.

16. 在中國只有一個特級上將.

17. 盟國跟德國的代表都在停戰書上簽字.

18. 第二次世界大戰以後美國一共有七位

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五星上將.

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第三部　問題

1. 簽停戰書有甚麼用？
2. 第二次世界大戰是那年停戰的？
3. 軍樂隊奏些甚麼？
4. 軍樂跟普通音樂一樣不一樣？
5. 軍樂隊一定得會奏進行曲麼？
6. 日本投降的時候美國是在那兒受降的？
   你參觀過閱兵典禮沒有？
7. 檢閱的時候軍隊得穿得很整齊麼？
8. 在美國七月四號那一天有沒有遊行？
9. 第二次世界大戰的時候美國都有那些盟國？
10. 打仗的時候同盟有甚麼用？
11. 放禮炮有甚麼用？
12. 遊行的時候參加遊行的重要人物排在前頭還是後頭？
13. 閱兵的時候每個兵都得全副武裝麼？

14. 舉行閱兵典禮的時候司令官是不是得參加？

15. 你常常參加甚麼典禮？

16. 你喜歡不喜歡儀式？

17. 簽停戰書的代表一定得是軍人麼？

18. 美國在那兒有代表團？

19. 七月四號那一天美國人都慶祝甚麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. The band played a wedding march during the parade. Everybody was really surprised.
2. In China, there is only one General of the Army. He is also the President of China.
3. If you want to wait for your money, you will have to line up (arrange yourself in order).
4. Over 100,000 men took part in the review. The Army, Navy, and Air Force were all represented.
5. During a review, all the troops were in full uniform. They looked wonderful.
6. Please sign your name here. I will then give you the book you want to borrow.
7. The armistice document was signed on October tenth, at 10 a.m.
8. If we release all the enemy's troops that are now in our hands, they would all be able to go home and take care of their farms.
9. The surrender was accepted by a general dispatched by the Commander-in-Chief.
10. A delegation was sent to the United States to study how its government is organized.
11. Who is most famous writer of march (music) in the United States? Is he called Sousa?
12. Our military band also knows how to play popular music. They often play to entertain foreign guests.
13. A meeting will be held at the school tomorrow to decide on who will be sent in our delegation.
14. The President of a country, when he arrives in a foreign country, can hear them firing a salute for him.
15. Allied troops are friends of the people, just as our own troops are.

16. Each summer, some of the students are sent on tours of inspection. In this way, they get a great deal of information which cannot be obtained at school.

17. Allied nations always discuss matters with each other before they carry them out.

18. What is the maximum number of guns used in saluting an important person?

19. When being reviewed, soldiers have to be in full uniform.

20. When children come out from school, they feel as if they had been released.

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第 五 部　新聞

(一)

對世界法庭判決
泰(Tài)聲明予以指責

〔路透(tòu)社 曼(Màn)谷廿九日電〕 泰(Tài)國政府今晚宣佈它拒絕世界法庭把有爭執的邊界寺院維(wéi)希爾判歸柬(Jyǎn)埔(pǔ)寨(jài)的決定. 它指稱這項判決違反地理事實,國際法與正義. 泰(Tài)國政府播送這項聲明說:「泰(Tài)國政府很遺憾. 基於事實,國際法和正義原則等理由它不能同意這項判決.」

外交觀察家說:「這項聲明僅說明泰國立場認為世界法庭判決不公,但並未說它將不遵守這項判決.」

關於廟產案的另一政府聲明或將在下週內發表.

(二)生字:

1.	庭	tíng	N:	courtyard;court audience hall:
	法庭		N:	court of justice
2.	判	pàn	V:	judge;decide;divide;cut in two
	判决		V/N:	judge/judgment
	判歸		V:	to award...to..by a court judgment
3.	執	jŕ	V:	hold;grasp;seize;retain
	爭執		N/V:	dispute;quarrel;disagree
	有爭執的		SV:	disputed;involved in dispute
4.	寺	sz̀	N:	temple;monastery;shrine;mosque
	寺院		N:	temple; monastery
5.	遺	yí	V:	leave behind;bequeath;hand down
6.	憾	hàn	N:	regret;vexation;remorse;hatred
	遺憾		V/N:	regret
7.	基	jī	V/N:	base/base; foundation
	基於		V:	base on
8.	遵	dzwūn	V:	honor;obey;comply;follow
	遵守		V:	comply;obey;honor (law)
9.	廟	myàu	N:	temple;shrine;monastery
10.	谷	gǔ	N:	valley
	山谷		N:	valley
	曼谷		PW:	Bangkok

L.170 註:

1.	指責	N/V:	blame;reproof/blame;reprove
2.	維wéi希爾ěr	PW:	(name of a temple on the border of Thailand and Cambodia)
3.	柬 jyǎn 埔pǔ寨 jài	PW:	Cambodia
4.	指稱	V:	claim;(literally point out and say)
5.	國際法	N:	International law
6.	觀察	V/N:	observe/observation
	觀察家	N:	observer
7.	立場	N:	stand; standpoint
8.	公(平)	SV:	fair
	不公	SV:	unfair
9.	地理事實	N:	geographical facts
10.	正義	N:	righteousness
11.	下週	N:	next week

文言字:

1.	基於	V:	base on
1.1	基於以上所說各理由		based on the above stated reasons
1.2	並非基於事實		is not based on facts
2.	予以	V:	give; make; render
2.1	予以改良		to make improvements
2.2	予以合理解決		to get (or make or give) a reasonable solution
2.3	予以回答		to give a reply

简体字练习

(一) 敌人签停战书是他们的统帅赵子文签的. 他还带了他的参谋长跟两个战区司令官一块儿来.

(二) 敌人首都的人民昨天庆祝他们的解放,有遊行,並且举行阅兵典礼.

(三) 这次的战事要是没有盟国就不容易这么早得到胜利. 所以我们对盟国得特别客气.

(四) 美国总统到中国去的时候 中国的軍队在飞机场放礼炮欢迎他.

(五) 泰国政府指称世界法庭对边界的争执的判决违反地理事实,国际法与正义.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 776-780)

資 林 吹

落 洞

B. Radicals

1. 貝 (shell, 154) as in: 資
2. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 林
3. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 吹
4. 艹 (grass, 140) as in: 落
5. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 洞

第一百七十一課

中美關係 (下)

第一部 對話

李: 您覺得現在的中美關係怎麼樣?

王: 我覺得現在的中美關係,比從前更密切了.

李: 是不是因為中共佔領中國大陸的關係?

王: 我想是的.自從中共佔領中國大陸以來,敝國政府搬到台灣,得(dé)到貴國的幫助不少.

李: 中共佔領中國大陸,又想佔領台灣,敝國為了維持太平洋的和平,當然得幫助貴國防衛台灣.

王: 台灣在地理上,佔很重要的地位吧?

李: 台灣要是讓一個對自由國家不友好的國家佔領了,對菲律賓(Fēilyùbīn),沖繩(Chūngshéng)島跟東南亞都有很大影響.

王: 貴國在台灣海峽(syá),有第七艦隊,中共沒有

海軍就沒法子過海攻擊台灣了.

李: 敝國在台灣,還有一個很大的軍事援(ywán)華顧(gù)問團,包括陸軍,海軍,空軍的軍官.

王: 我也聽說貴國的駐華軍事顧(gù)問團,幫助我們訓練軍隊.

李: 敝國不但幫助貴國訓練軍隊,並且給貴國軍隊最新式的武器彈藥.

王: 現在的戰爭,武器很要緊.尤其是新武器,一天天的發明,沒有新武器的軍隊,是沒有法子打勝仗的.

李: 貴國的空軍,現在用的完全是新式噴射機,也有地對地,地對空的飛彈像屠(tú)牛士,勝利女神飛彈,也有空對空的飛彈,像響尾(wěi)蛇(shé)飛彈,所以中共的飛機,不敢到台灣海峽(syá)的上空來.

王: 我聽說蘇聯給中共很多潛(chyán)水艇,對貴國跟敝國在太平洋的海軍,是很大的威脅(wēisyé).

李: 我想中共可能有些潛(chyán)水艇,可是不一定

有原子潛(chyán)水艇.我們的第七艦隊有很多驅逐艦,都有最新式攻擊潛(chyán)水艇的設備.

王:貴國也送給我們不少驅逐艦,主要的是為了抵抗中共的潛(chyán)水艇.

李:保護台灣,不能就在軍事上努力,在經濟,教育,各方面都得有進步,才能抵抗共產主義.

王:敝國政府撤(chè)退到台灣以後,第一件事是改良台灣的農業.

李:聽說台灣的農民,原來給地主的地租很重,現在減少多了.

王:台灣實行土地改革以後,農民的生活好的多了.

李:聽說敝國每月給台灣的經濟援(ywán)助當中,包括很多肥(féi)料,農業機器,殺蟲藥,等等.

王:這些援(ywán)助對台灣的農業有很大的幫助,所以這幾年台灣出的米,不但夠本地吃,還可以出口.現在不需要經濟援(ywán)助了.

李: 聽說台灣的糖,每年出口的也很多.

王: 現在台灣出口的糖,都是用美國最新的機器煉(lyàn)的,品質很高,很受歡迎.

李: 台灣出不出石(shŕ)油?

王: 台灣出石(shŕ)油.現在有一個很大的煉(lyàn)油廠(chǎng),不但可以煉(lyàn)台灣出的油,還從中東買油來煉(lyàn),足夠台灣本地用的.

李: 過去中國有不少留學生到美國去留學,對中美的文化有不少的貢獻.現在還有不少台灣學生,到美國上大學或是研究院,對將來台灣的建設,一定很有好處.

王: 台灣不但一年送很多學生到美國去,也跟貴國交換教授(shòu).有很多美國教授(shòu),現在在台灣教書或是講學.

李: 我也聽說有很多美國學生,在台灣的中國大學研究中國問題.這真是一個好辦法.

王: 美國學生,要在中國大學研究,一定得先

研究中國文字,能說,能念,才能在大學做研究工作.比方說,有不少貴國國防語言學院的畢業生,現在在台灣大學念書,成績很好.

李:這真是好消息.我們得多鼓勵中美兩國
shòu
交換學生教授的辦法.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Sino-American Relationship (cont'd)

Lee: How do you feel about present Sino-American relationship?

Wáng: I feel that the relationship between China and America is even closer than it was before.

Lee: Is this due to the takeover of Mainland China by the Chinese Communists?

Wáng: I think so. Since the Chinese Communists took over the Mainland of China and the seat of government of my country has been moved, your country has given us a good deal of help.

Lee: The Chinese Communists seized Mainland China and further wanted to take Táiwān. For the sake of maintaining peace in the Pacific ocean, naturally, my country should help your country to defend Táiwān.

Wáng: Táiwān is geographically very important, I suppose.

Lee: Should Táiwān be taken by a country unfriendly to the free nations, it would be of great consequence to the Philippines, Okinawa, and Southeast Asia.

Wáng: Your country's Seventh Fleet is in the Táiwān Strait. The Chinese Communists cannot cross it to attack Táiwān, for they have no Navy.

Lee: My country has a very large military advisory group comprised of army, navy, and airforce officers.

Wáng: I've also heard that your country's military advisory group helps us to train our armed forces.

Lee: My country not only helps your country to train military forces, we also give your country the newest weapons and ammunitions.

Wáng: In modern warfare modern weapons are essential, especially new weapons which are being invented almost every day. Without new weapons the troops cannot win a victory.

Lee: The airplanes now used by your country's airforce are all new type jets. You also have surface-to-surface, surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles. So the Chinese Communists' planes dare not appear over Taiwan.

Wáng: It is said that Soviet Russia gave the Chinese Communists a number of submarines which are a big threat to the navies of both your country and mine.

Lee: I think it is possible for the Chinese Communists to have some submarines but not necessarily atomic ones. Our Seventh Fleet has quite a few destroyers with the newest type of anti-submarine equipment.

Wáng: Your country also gave us quite a few destroyers, mainly for resistance against the submarines of the Chinese Communists.

Lee: To guard Táiwān, efforts and progress should be made not only militarily but also in other respects, namely economically, educationally, and so forth. Then, and only then, can Communism be checked.

Wáng: After the withdrawal of the Government of my country, the first thing done was to improve Táiwān's agriculture.

Lee: It is said that the Táiwānese farmers previously paid a heavy rent for their land. This has been reduced a good deal, I presume.

Wáng: Since Táiwān's Agrarian Reform the life of the farmer is a lot better.

Lee: I heard that among the economic aid we give Táiwān each month, there is a lot of fertilizers, farm machinery, insecticides, etc.

Wáng: These aids are a big help to Táiwān's agriculture. During these past several years rice produced in Táiwān has become not only sufficient to supply local needs, but some can also be exported. These aids are not needed anymore.

Lee: It is said that there is also a great deal of sugar being produced in Táiwān which is being exported each year.

Wáng: The sugar produced now in Táiwān is being processed with the latest American machinery. The quality is high and it is very welcome.

Lee: Does Táiwān produce petroleum?

Wáng: Táiwān produces petroleum and has a very large oil refinery which can handle not only local crude oil but also that from the Middle East. Domestic oil needs are being met adequately.

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Lee: Lately there have been quite a number of students from Táiwān coming to the United States to attend colleges and graduate schools each year. This will certainly be very good to the construction of Táiwān in the future.

Wáng: Táiwān not only sends many students to the United States but also exchanges professors with it each year. At present there are a number of American professors teaching in Táiwān.

Lee: I've also heard that there are quite a few American students studying Chinese problems in Chinese universities in Táiwān. This is a good arrangement.

Wáng: American students who want to study in Chinese universities must first study the Chinese language to the extent of being able to speak and read before they can take up studies in Chinese colleges. For instance, there are quite a few graduates from the Defense Language Institute now studying at the University of Táiwān and their performances are good.

Lee: This is really good news. We should encourage more exchange of students and professors between China and the United States.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

57.	dìdzū	地租	N:	land rental
58.	túnyóushr̀-fēidàn	「屠牛士」飛彈	N:	The Matador rocket
59.	dz̀tsúng....yǐlái	自從…以來	Ph:	ever since......
60.	fángwèi	防衛	N/V:	defense/ defend
61.	jùhwá	駐華	Ph:	stationed in China
62.	jyǎngsywé	講學	VO:	lecture (as a teacher)
63.	jyūnshr̀-gùwèntwán	軍事顧問團	N:	military advisory group
63.1	gùwèntwán	顧問團	N:	advisory group, team
64.	lyànyóu-chǎng	煉油廠	N:	oil refinery
64.1	lyàn	煉	V:	refine, crack, distill
65.	pǐnjr̀	品質	N:	quality
66.	shāchúng yàu	殺蟲藥	N:	insecticide
67.	Shènglì-Nyǔshén-fēidàn	「勝利女神」飛彈	N:	The Nike rocket
68.	shŕyóu	石油	N:	petroleum
69.	syǎngwěishé-fēidàn	「響尾蛇」飛彈	N:	The Side Winder rocket
70.	tǔdì-gǎigé	土地改革	N:	land reform (movement)
71.	yóuchíshr̀	尤其是	Ph:	particularly
72.	ywánhwá	援華	N:	aid-to-China

Notes:

1.	Dūngnányǎ	東南亞	South East Asia
2.	Fēilyùbīn	菲律賓	Philippines
3.	Chūngshéng-Dǎu	沖繩島	Okinawa

生詞練習

1. 從前中國農人給地主的地租太重,農人的生活所以多半很苦.

2. 屠牛士飛彈是空軍地對地射程五百哩的飛彈.

3. 自從我到美國以來,我沒離過美國.

4. 台灣有中程跟短程飛彈防衛(wèi),中共的飛機不敢來空襲(syí).

5. 現在駐華的美軍多半是在軍事顧問團服務(wù).

6. 不少中國教授來美國講學,也有不少美國教授到中國去講學.

7. a. 美國駐華軍事顧問團幫助中國訓練軍隊增加戰鬥力量.

   b. 顧問團按工作的性質可以分作軍事的經濟的政治的很多種.

8. a. 煉油廠多半設在出產石油的地方.

   b. 煉油可以算是一種重工業,也可以算是

一種國防工業.

9. 工廠提高品質跟增加生產一樣重要.

10. 用殺蟲藥有一定的法子,要不然就會變成殺人藥.

11. 勝利女神飛彈是地對空短程防空飛彈.

12. 汽油跟機器上用的各種油多半是從石油中煉出來的.

syǎngwěishé
13. 響尾蛇飛彈是空對空的飛彈,長九呎半,重一百八十五磅,速度比音速快一倍,能追到任何飛機把引擎炸壞.

14. 土地改革是中國所實行的一種改良土地分配法子.

15. 這兒的天氣老是有霧尤其是春天跟冬天的晚上.

16. 這些年中國的經濟已漸漸進步,所以美國經濟援華已漸漸停止了.

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第三部 問題

(For instructors' classroom use)

1. 你覺得中美兩國的關係怎麼樣？
2. 現在中國大陸被甚麼佔領了？
3. 台灣需要不需要美國帮助防衛？
4. 美國為甚麼要防衛台灣？
5. 台灣在地理上的地位怎麼樣？
6. 美國用甚麼力量防衛台灣？
7. 除了海軍以外美國在台灣有沒陸軍？
8. 美國還有甚麼軍事機關在台灣？
9. 美國軍事援華顧問團的任務是甚麼？
10. 現代戰爭最要緊的是甚麼？
11. 美國在台灣有沒有空軍？
12. 美國在台灣的空軍有些甚麼新式的武器？
13. 美國空軍的飛機完全是甚麼飛機？
14. 美國在台灣有些甚麼飛彈？
15. 中共有沒有潛水艇？ 是從那兒來的？

16. 中國的驅逐艦是那來的？

17. 中國的驅逐艦主要的是對付甚麼？

18. 中國政府撤到台灣以後第一件事是作甚麼？

19. 為甚麼現在台灣農民的生活比從前好了？

20. 從前台灣農民給地主的地租重不重？

21. 美國對台灣的經濟援助包括些甚麼？

22. 台灣出的米多不多？ 夠吃不夠吃？

23. 台灣出不出石油？石油出口不出口？

24. 台灣出的糖怎麼樣？ 為甚麼？

25. 在美國有沒有從台灣來的學生？多不多？

26. 現在有沒有美國人在中國的大學裡研究中國問題？

27. 在台灣的大學裡教書的完全是中國人嗎？

28. 美國學生研究中國問題有甚麼困難？

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29. 要想研究中國問題一定得先研究中文嗎？　為甚麼？

30. 要保護台灣得在那些方面努力才行？

IV Translation Exercise

1. The Ambassador of the United States stationed in China has been transferred to Thailand.

2. After petroleum is refined it changes into gasoline. Is this correct?

3. Both the Nationalists and the Communists have carried out land reform movements. The people in Taiwan are happy about it.

4. The quality of the troops is getting better all the time. This is due to the training that they are now receiving.

5. The Nike rocket was sent to Taiwan to defend it against an attack.

6. I like all people who are good to children, especially those who are good to other people's children.

7. In ancient days, land rentals could be paid in money or grains. Today, people will take only money.

8. We do not have a military advisory group in Africa, but we do have a delegation studying Africa's agriculture.

9. He thinks that petroleum comes from rocks. Actually it comes from below the rocks under the ground.

10. The Matador rocket is produced only in the United States.

11. The advisory team was in that country for nine months before they were asked to help. First they had to study the country a bit.

12. Many Chinese professors are now lecturing in the United States. They have been well received by the universities here.

13. If the quality is good, you will be able to get more money for what you want to sell.

14. Ever since he arrived in the United States, he has been studying English. He is now quite fluent in this language.

15. Oil refineries are usually situated near petroleum producing centers. There are no transportation problems.

16. What can you do if you know that there are insecticides in the fruits that you eat?

17. Before you go Japan to lecture at the universities, you had better find out what they are interested in.

18. The aid-to-China advisory group will return next year. They have completed their mission.

19. The poor people all like the land reform movement. Their land rentals are reduced when the movement succeeds.

20. The motor car company has a representative stationed in China.

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第五部　新聞

(一)　世界經濟報告指出
匪農產難以恢復
工業亦陷於停頓

〔中央社聯合國總部一日合衆國際社電〕據聯合國今日發表的世界經濟調查報告表示對於一九六二年經濟發展有一項適度樂觀的預測、

調查報告說一九六一年的世界生產增加但是經濟並未有顯著的發展．該報告以同等的審慎措辭來看一九六二年的經濟發展．

報告中說一九六二年在主要生產國家的出口賺錢方面可望是另一個有限度增長的年頭．該報告說今年各工業國家的生產雖然將較去年增加甚多，但對一九六二年的「較早的與更有信心的估計」已經降低．

報告中說曾在一九六零年降低甚大的中共農業生產在一九六一年內沒有任何重大

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的恢復. 報告並且說中共農業情勢的惡劣
已使其工業發展陷於停頓.

(二)生字：

1.	陷	syàn	V:	sink;fall in;beguile
	陷於		V:	sink in: fall in
2.	頓	dwùn	V/N:	stamp (foot);bow (head);time (measure for meal,beating,etc)
	停頓		V:	halt;stop;pause;cease
	陷於停頓		Ph:	become halted
3.	著	jù	V:	make known;manifest;write
	顯著		SV:	obvious;apparent;manifest: overt
4.	審	shěn	V:	examine;investigate;interrogate;inquire; judge
5.	慎	shèn	SV:	careful; cautious
	審慎		SV/V:	careful;prudent/give due consideration
6.	措	tswò (tsù)	V:	employ;place;arrange;manage
	措辭		VO/N:	couch phrases/wording
7.	辭	tsź 詞	N:	words or phrases
8.	賺	jwàn	V:	earn (income); make profit
	賺錢		VO:	make money
9.	惡	è	SV:	bad;evil;wicked;wrong;foul; wretched
10.	劣	lyè	SV:	bad;vile;inferior;poor;infirm
	惡劣		SV:	bad;wretched;poor, etc.

註：

1.	指出	V:	point out
2.	農(業生)產	N:	agricultural production
3.	難以	A:	difficult to

4. 世界經濟調查報告	N:	report on world economic survey
5. 適度	SV/A:	moderate/moderately
6. 未有	V:	there is no
7. 同等的	SV:	equal; similar
8. 看待	V:	view; treat;regard
9. 出口	V/N:	export
10. 可望	V:	be hopeful to; can be expected to
11. 有限度	SV/VO:	limited; there is a limit
限度	N:	limit
12. 增長	V/N:	grow/growth
13. 年頭	N:	year (referring to conditions of a year)
14. 較早的	SV:	comparatively earlier
15. 信心	N:	confidence
有信心	VO/SV:	have confidence; confident
更有信心的	SV:	more confident
16. 降 jyàng 低	V:	lower;drop:descend;fall

文言字:

1. 難以	A:	difficult to
1.1 難以預測		(It is) difficult to predict
2. 未有	V:	there is no
2.1 未有不願來者		There is not one who does not want to come.

简体字练习

(一) 美国在台湾海峡有第七舰队,中共没有海軍就没法子过海攻击台湾了.

(二) 台湾有中程跟短程飞弹防卫,中共的飞机不敢来空袭.

(三) 美国驻华顾问团帮助中国训练軍队增加战斗力量.

(四) 台湾出产石油,有一个很大的炼油厂,不但可以炼台湾出产的油,还从中東买油来炼.

(五) 我们的毕业生很多到台湾去念书.美国教授很多到中国去讲学.我们应当鼓励两国交换学生教授的办法.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 781-785)

窄 逃 奪

(夺)

餘 福

(余)

B. Radicals

1. 宀 (cave,116) as in: 窄
2. 辶 (stop & go, 162) as in: 逃
3. 大 (great, 37) as in: 奪
4. 食 (eat, 184) as in: 餘
5. 礻 (spirit, 113) as in: 福

第一百七十二課

第一部　對話

一個中國軍官王中上校,跟一個美國軍官史文上校談話.

王:您這幾天忙麼?

史:忙極了.勝利以後,我就一直忙着給我部隊的人頒(bān)授勛獎(syūnjyǎng)到昨天才算完了.

王:你都頒(bān)授了那些勛獎(syūnjyǎng)?

史:可真不少,先說國會最高榮譽(róngyù)勛章(syūnjāng)吧,有一個步兵排的上士,一個人用手榴彈,消滅了敵人四個機關槍掩體,讓他的單位可以突(tū)破敵人的陣地.

王:那時候的情形怎麼樣?

史:那時候他的排長陣亡了,他的弟兄們在敵人機關槍交叉(chā)射擊底下,很快就要被消滅了.沒有他冒險,恐怕他的單位一個也活不了.

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王:除了這位上士以外,還有別人得到這個
syūnjāng
最高的勳章麼?

史:我這一團就有他一個人,得到國會最高
rúngyù syūnjāng
榮譽勳章,不是容易得到的.一定要作戰
的時候,有特別英勇的表現,才能得到.

王:別的
syūnjyǎng
勳獎一定有吧?

史:我的執行官米中校,得到服務
yōuyì
優異十字
章.有一百八十七個弟兄們,得到
dž syīn syūn
紫心勳
jāng
章.十二位軍官得到銀星
syūnjāng
勳章.兩位軍官
得到古銅英勇星座
jyǎngjāng
獎章.

王:在您部隊裏升級的多不多?

史:不少弟兄們跟軍官,都升了級,從中士升
上士的最多.

王:您也快升將官了吧?我先給您道喜.

史:不敢當.我真不知道升將官不容易,一定
得有將官的
chywè
缺,才行.您最近忙些甚麼?

王:司令官派我做兩種工作.第一種是帶
wèi
慰
勞隊去
wèi
慰問各野戰醫院的傷兵跟病兵.

史: 您帶的慰(wèi)勞隊都有那些人?

王: 有很多電影明星自動參加給傷兵們表演.

史: 您的慰(wèi)勞隊除了給傷兵表演以外,也給他們送慰(wèi)勞品麼?

王: 有.吃的,用的,看的,都有.都是人民捐(jywān)錢買的.

史: 您說的第二種工作呢?

王: 司令派我到無名英雄墓(syúngmù),跟各地方的陸軍墓(mù)地去,追悼(jwēidǎu)陣亡(wáng)的將士.

史: 您給那些墳墓(fénmù)送花圈(chywān)?

王: 在無名英雄墓(syúngmù),就送一個大的花圈(chywān),別的陸軍墓(mù)地裏,每一個墳(fén)都放一個小花圈(chywān),表示追悼(jwēidǎu)的意思.

史: 您一共出去了多少天?

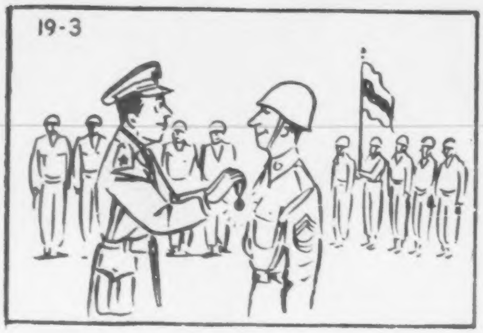
王: 一共出去了兩個星期.昨天回來,就上司令部給司令官報告經過.

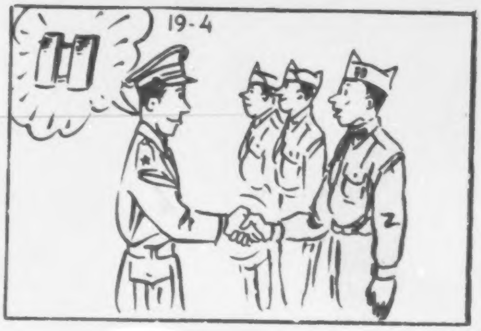
史: 您最近不會離開吧?

王 不一定．司令部說大概要把我調到部隊裏去．

史 那麼您一定要升級了，恭喜，恭喜．

王 謝謝，謝謝．


19-3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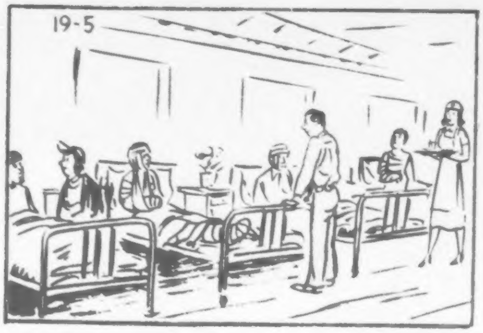
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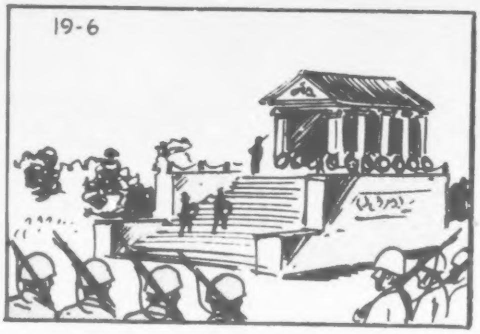
19-6

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Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

A Chinese officer, Col. Wáng Jūng, converses with an American officer, Col Shř Wén.

Wáng: Have you been busy these past few days?

Shř: I have been very busy. Ever since our victory, I have been busy conferring medals and awards to our troops. It was not until yesterday that I completed this task.

Wáng: What kinds of medals and awards did you confer?

Shř: There were really quite a few kinds. Let us first talk about the Congressional Medal of Honor. There was a Sergeant First Class of an infantry platoon; all by himself, he destroyed four machine gun bunkers of the enemy, allowing his unit to penetrate the enemy's position.

Wáng: What took place at the time?

Shř: His platoon leader had died fighting. His men were about to be annihilated under the crossfire of the enemy's machine guns. Without his taking the risks, there would not have been a single man under him alive today.

Wáng: Aside from this Sergeant First Class, were there others who received this highest award?

Shř: In our regiment, he was the only person awarded this medal. It is not easy to be given the Congressional Medal of Honor. It can only be given for acts of special valor under enemy fire.

Wáng: There must have been other awards.

Shř: Our Executive Officer, Col. Mǐ, received the Distinguished Service Cross. There were 187 of our men who received the Purple Heart, twelve officers who received the Silver Star, and two officers who received the Bronze Star.

Wáng: Are there many promotions among your troops?

Shř: Many officers and men have been promoted. Promotions from Sergeant to Sergeant First Class were the most numerous.

Wáng: You will soon be promoted to General, I suppose. Let me be the first to congratulate you.

Shř: You flatter me. I really don't know. Promotion to a General's rank is really not easy. There must first be a vacancy before this is possible. What have you been busy with recently?

Wáng: The Commander ordered me to take care of two kinds of work. The first is to escort troop comfort teams in their visits to field hospitals and to comfort wounded and sick soldiers.

Shř: What people did those you escorted include?

Wáng: There were many movie stars that volunteered to give shows for the wounded soldiers.

Shř: Besides giving them shows, did your comfort teams also present them with comfort articles?

Wáng: They did. These included edibles, daily-use articles, as well as reading materials which were purchased through people's contributions.

Shř: What about the second type of work that you had to perform.

Wáng: The Commander sent me to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and various Army cemeteries to hold memorial services for the officers and men who died in action.

Shř: Did you send floral wreathes to those cemeteries?

Wáng: We placed a large wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A small wreath was placed on each individual tomb at other Army cemeteries for the sake of commemoration.

Shř: How many days were you away, altogether?

Wáng: I was away for a total of two weeks. As soon as I returned yesterday, I went to Headquarters to report about my trip to the Commander.

Shř: You are not likely to leave again in the near future, are you?

Wáng: I am not certain. The Commander says that he will probably transfer me to the field.

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Shř: Then it must be that you will soon be promoted. Congratulations.

Wáng: Thank you.

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Vocabulary 第二部 生詞

73. bānshòu	頒授	V:	confer upon; decorate
74. bìngbīng	病兵	N:	sick soldier
75. chywē	缺	N:	vacancy (job)
76. dyànyǐngmíngsyīng	電影明星	N:	movie star
76.1 míngsyīng	明星	N:	bright star, movie star
77. syūnjāng	勳章	N:	a medal, award
77.1 syūnjyǎng	勳獎	N:	decoration
78. féndì	墳地	N:	cemetary
78.1 fén	墳	N:	grave, tomb
79. jyǎngjāng	獎章	N:	a medal, award
80. hwāchywān	花圈	N:	wreath (floral)
81. jwēidàuhwèi	追悼會	N:	memorial service
81.1 jwēidàu	追悼	V:	pay respect to (or commemorate) the dead
82. jyàngshr̀	将士	N:	officers and men
83. mùdì	墓地	N:	cemetery
83.1 mù	墓	N:	grave, tomb
84. shāngbīng	傷兵	N:	wounded soldier
85. wèigwān	尉官	N:	company officer
85.1 wèijí	尉級	N:	company grade
86. wèiláupǐn	慰劳品	N:	articles for comforting troops
86.1 wèiláu	慰劳	V:	comfort
86.2 wèiwèn	慰問	V:	comfort
86.3 wèiláudwèi	慰劳隊	N:	good will team(to entertain and /or to present gifts to the troops,equiv. to U.S.O.)
87. wúmíngyīngsyúngmù	無名英雄墓	N:	unknown soldier (hero) tomb
88. yǎngshāng	養傷	V:	convalesce

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89.	yīděngbīng	一等兵	N:	private (rank)
90.	yīngyǔng	英勇	SV:	heroic, heroically, brave

Notes:

1.	Dz̆syīn-syūnjāng	紫心勳章	N:	Purple Heart
2.	Fúwù-yōuyì-shŕdz̀-jāng	服務優異十字章	N:	Distinguished Service Cross
3.	Fúwù-yōuyì-syūnjāng	服務優勳章	N:	Distinguished Service Medal
4.	Gǔtúng-yīngyǔng-syīngdzwò-jyǎngjāng	古銅英勇星座獎章	N:	Bronze Star Medal
5.	Gwóhwèi-dzwèigāu-rúngyù-syūnjāng	國會最高榮譽勳章	N:	Congressional Medal of Honor
6.	Yínsyīng-syūnjāng	銀星勳章	N:	Silver star

生詞練習

1. 作戰英勇的士兵國家應當頒授勛章.

2. 這次作戰因為氣候太壞所以病兵比傷兵多.

3. 上次世界大戰德國因為非常缺汽油所以打敗了.

4. a. 在美國電影明星的生活雖然非常舒服可是他們也很不自由.

   b. 張小姐是一個女明星.

5. a. 這次作戰張中校得了五個勛章.

   b. 張中校因為作戰很英勇所以政府給了他兩次勛獎.

6. a. 我們學校的後頭有一個公共墳地.

   b. 墳地裏有很多高高低低的墳.

7. 按陸軍的規定獎章是平時頒授的.

8. 開追悼會的時候人人都送花圈.

9. a. 昨天的追悼會是在公園裏頭舉行的.

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b.在追悼會裏我們追悼一位剛過去了的美國總統.

10. 第二次世界大戰的時候美國的將士作戰非常英勇.

11. a.在城外有一個很大的墓地.

b.追悼的人把花圈放在將士的墓上.

12. 這次作戰敵人的傷兵特別多.

13. a.在軍隊裏連長都是尉官.

b.在軍隊裏連長排長都是尉級軍官.

14. a.上禮拜美國送了很多慰勞品給作戰的將士們.

b.很多電影明星到前方去慰勞將士.

c.張先生病了很多學生都到醫院去慰問他.

d.我們的學校組織了一個慰勞隊到前方去慰勞英勇的將士.

15. 在華盛頓的城外有一個無名英雄墓.

16. 張中校受傷以後就到醫院裏去養傷去了.

17. 李國平雖然就是一個一等兵可是他已經得了很多勳章了.

18. 第二次世界大戰的時候美國的將士英勇極了.

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第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 你甚麼時候給朋友送花圈？
2. 開追悼會的意思是甚麼？
3. 為甚麼頒授勛奬？
4. 當幾年少尉才可以升級？
5. 陸軍裏升級升得快不快？
6. 你是甚麼時候升的？
7. 怎麼樣才可以得國會最高榮譽勛章？
8. 怎麼樣才可以得紫心勛章？
9. 怎麼樣才可以得銀星勛章？
10. 怎麼樣才可以得古銅英勇星座勛章？
11. 陸軍裏勛章有多少種？
12. 甚麼是無名英雄墓？
13. 為甚麼得慰勞傷兵？
14. 慰勞傷兵的時候得給他們送慰勞品麼？
15. 慰勞傷兵的時候多半兒送些甚麼慰勞品？

16. 作戰很英勇的士兵應當得甚麼勛章?

17. 一個師長應當是將官還是校官?

18. 一個團長應當是校官還是尉官?

19. 一個連長是甚麼尉官?

20. 打仗的時候表現不好的為甚麼還應當升級?

21. 病兵應當送到那兒去?

22. 陸軍裏頭缺多不多?

23. 你喜歡那個電影明星?

24. 你最喜歡那個電影明星的表演?

25. 傷兵應當送到那兒去?

26. 傷兵在醫院養傷的時候做不做事?

27. 陸軍裏一排有幾個一等兵?

IV Translation Exercise

1. A memorial service was held last week to commemorate the people who died in the last war.
2. At the end of the school year, the best students are given medals. Some of them are made of gold.
3. In Japan floral wreaths are used for all occasions (r̀dz), not only at the cemeteries.
4. The medal was conferred upon him by the President of the United States.
5. The highest military award can only be given for extraordinary valor.
6. The officers and men of the First Army were all given awards for their bravery during the latest battle.
7. After his accident, it took him over three months to convalesce.
8. Company (grade) officers must first come to this school for training before they can be promoted.
9. There are no job vacancies during the summer, because there are too many students out-of-school during that season.
10. The comfort articles were all donated by companies that are grateful to the wounded soldiers for what they have done for the Nation.
11. The grave of the unknown soldier is situated in the cemetery in Washington.
12. Wounded soldiers are given all the good food they need to convalesce.
13. For his brave acts, he was given a Congressional Medal of Honor.
14. There are many movie stars who have never studied how to act (in plays).
15. Many people came to comfort him after he had that tragic accident.

16. When the soldiers returned to the rear, there were many organizations that came to comfort them for their brave deeds.

17. A private in the army sometimes has to borrow money to buy the things his family needs in case of accident.

18. To commemorate the dead the local people held a memorial meeting at the cemeteries during the spring festival.

19. The purple heart medal is given to those who are injured during the battle.

20. The wreaths made of fresh flowers are very beautiful, but the flowers usually die in two three days.

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第五部　新聞

(一)

大陸缺乏汽油
匪軍活動減少
軍事運輸大受影響

〔中央社香(Syāng)港一日電〕據交通界消息大陸汽油的缺乏使共匪海陸軍事運輸和空軍的飛行都受到了影響.

該消息說目前有不少公路汽車因汽油不足而減少車輛的數量或停止行駛. 駐閩(Mǐn)粵(Ywè)等省的匪軍飛機採取停飛政策. 減少活動也可能與汽油缺乏有關.

據說共匪為減少消耗最近在各部隊和機關單位發動節約汽油運動. 口號是「少消耗一滴汽油等於多保存一滴血」.

(二)生字：

1.	缺	chywē	SV/V:	broken;deficient;missing;short/ lack; miss
2.	乏	fá	SV:	be in want;weary;exhausted
	缺乏		V:	lack; short of; deficient
3.	足	dzú	SV/N:	enough;sufficient;adequate/ foot
4.	輛	lyàng	N:	measure for vehicles
	車輛		N:	vehicles
5.	耗	hàu	V:	waste;diminish;consume
	消耗		V:	waste;spend/consumption
6.	節	jyé	V/N:	control;economize/joint;section
	節約		V:	be thrifty;frugal;economical
7.	滴	dī	V/N:	drop
8.	血	sywè	N:	blood

註：

1.	交通界		N:	the field, circle or world of communication(profession or vocation)
2.	受影響		VO:	be affected or influenced
3.	公路		N:	highway
4.	汽油		N:	gasoline
5.	數量		N:	quantity; amount
6.	行駛		V:	running
7.	閩	mǐn	PW:	abbreviated name of the province of Fukien, China
8.	粵	ywè	PW:	abbreviated name of the province of Kwangtung
9.	口號		N:	slogan
10.	等於		V:	is equal to

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简体字练习

(一)有一个上士用手榴弹消灭了敌人四个机关枪掩体,让他的单位可以突破敌人的阵地.

(二)因为他作战特别英勇.所以他得到了国会最高荣誉勋章.

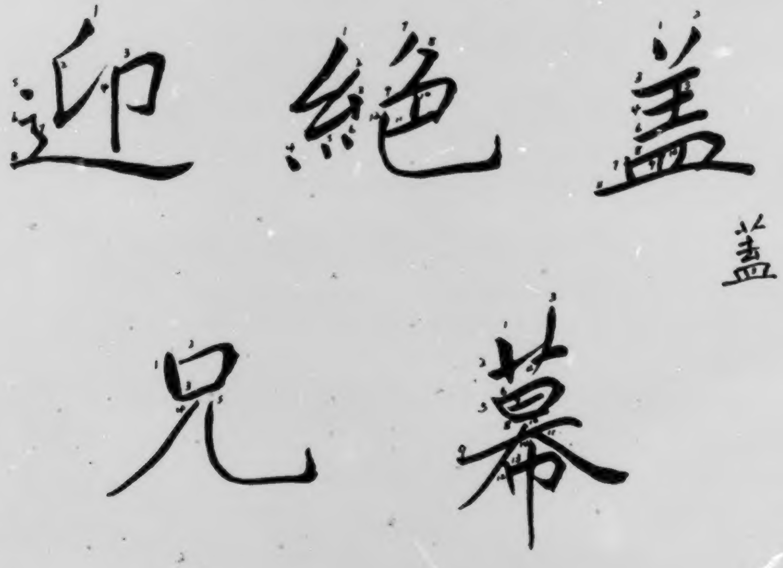
(三)司令官派我作两种工作.第一种是带慰劳队去慰问各野战医院的伤兵跟病兵.

(四)第二种工作是到无名英雄墓跟各地方的陆軍墓地去追悼阵亡的将士.

(五)据说共匪为减少消耗最近在各部队和机关单位发动节约汽油运动.口号是:「少消耗一滴汽油等於多保存一滴血.」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 786-790)



B. Radicals

1. 辶 (stop & go, 162) as in: 迎
2. 糸 (silk, 120) as in: 絶
3. 皿 (dish, 108) as in: 盖
4. 儿 (man, 10) as in: 兄
5. 巾 (napkin, 50) as in: 幕

第一百七十三課

聯合國 (上)

第一部 對話

李: 今天是聯合國十五週年的紀念日吧?

王: 是的.我剛剛參加了一個紀念會,很有意思.

李: 您參加的聯合國十五週年紀念會,有甚麼節目?

王: 節目很有意思.有一位加州大學教授,講聯合國的歷史,另外一位南加州大學教授,講現在聯合國的各種問題.

李: 我記得聯合國以前還有一個國際聯盟,可是在第二次世界大戰快開始的時候,就停止活動了.

王: 國際聯盟失敗的原因很多,美國沒有參加是一個主要的原因,極權主義的侵畧政策,也是一個很重要的原因.

lwó sz

李: 第二次世界大戰的時候,羅斯福總統為

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了在戰爭停止以後,維持世界和平,跟蘇
聯,英國,法國,中國商量組織了聯合國.

王: 聯合國比以前的國際聯盟要有力量的
多.第一,是在組織方面比較有効.第二,是
jr tsái
有制裁侵畧的辦法.

李: 聯合國的憲章,在剛建立的時候,看着好
像很好,後來也發現不少嚴重的毛病.

王: 我想您說的是,安全理事會的否決權問
題.

李: 我真不明白,為甚麼得給五個大國否決
權?

王: 我想是因為聯合國的會員很多,那時候
chāu
是四五十國,現在已經超過了一百國.大
國負的責任重要,是甚麼都用多數票表
決,大國一定太吃虧,對世界和平反倒不
fǒu
好,所以才有否決權.

李: 您說的很對.可是蘇聯那時候看見共產
國家數目少,民主國家多,為了保護他們

yì fǒu
的利益,也一定非要否决權不可.

王: 有人說聯合國成立以來,對制裁侵畧一
點成績都沒有,這真是很不公平的話.

李: 我也覺得這種批評很不公平. 比方說,北
han hán
韓侵畧南韓的時候,聯合國就採取了軍
hán hán
事行動,積極的制止北韓佔領南韓.

syǎn
王: 聯合國在朝鮮戰爭中的政策,當然是很
對的,不過那次聯合國的運氣真不錯.

李: 您說這話是不是說,那次蘇聯沒有機會,
jř tsái hán
否决聯合國制裁北韓的軍事行動?

王: 是的. 那時候剛好蘇聯因為要中共參加
聯合國沒成功,他們的代表團退席,沒參
加安全理事會,跟聯合國大會的會議,所
以才失去否决的機會.

hán
李: 我想蘇聯看到後來中共,北韓,因為聯合
hwěi
國制裁很吃虧,一定能後悔吧?

hwěi
王: 我想一定很後悔,不過也太晚了.

李: 聯合國除了在政治方面做了很多事以

外,在裁(tsái)軍方面也很努力.

王:裁(tsái)軍問題關係世界和平很大,尤其是現在核(hè)子武器愈來愈利害,要是不想辦法限制,第三次世界大戰的結果,是不可想像的.

李:好像聯合國在裁(tsái)軍方面的努力,還沒有甚麼結果似的.

王:這都是因為蘇聯不合作的原故.

李:我記得民主國家的唯(wéi)一條件,是得(děi)有一個可靠的控制辦法.

王:這是很對的.要是沒有可靠的控制辦法,民主國家把核(hè)子武器都消滅了,共產國家可能偷偷的接着製造那種武器.

李:這種態度,證明蘇聯沒有裁(tsái)軍的誠(chéng)意.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

United Nations

Lee: Today is the fifteenth anniversary of the United Nations, I presume.

Wáng: Yes, I was just at a commemorative meeting. It was interesting.

Lee: What was on the agenda at the commemorative meeting you just attended?

Wáng: The program was very interesting. There was a professor from the University of California who talked about the history of the United Nations, and a professor from the University of Southern California who talked about various problems of the United Nations.

Lee: I remember that before the United Nations were formed there was a League of Nations which stopped functioning shortly before the start of the Second World War.

Wáng: Reasons for the failure of the League of Nations were numerous, the main one being the non-participation of the United States. The aggressive policy of totalitarianism was also a significant reason.

Lee: During the Second World War, President Roosevelt consulted with the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and China to organize the United Nations for the maintenance of world peace after the war.

Wáng: The United Nations is much more powerful than the League of Nations for two reasons: First, it is more effective, organization-wise, Second, it has ways of restraining aggression.

Lee: When the Charter of the United Nations was first enacted, it appeared very good. Later, quite a few serious flaws were found in it.

Wáng: I guess you mean the problem of veto power in the Security Council.

Lee: I really don't understand why it must give the five major powers the veto power.

Wáng: I think this was because the United Nations has a great many member countries. It numbered forty or fifty then, and has already passed one hundred by now. Big nations carry bigger responsibilities. If everything were determined by majority vote, big nations would certainly suffer. In that case it would be contrary to the cause of world peace. Therefore, veto power came into existence.

Lee: You are right. However, since the Soviet Union saw, at the time, that there were fewer Communist nations than democratic ones, they insisted on having veto power in order to protect their interests.

Wáng: There are people who say that since the establishment of the United Nations, it has done nothing to its credit in restraining aggression. This is indeed unfair talk.

Lee: I, too, feel that such criticism is unfair. For instance, when North Korea invaded South Korea, the United Nations took military action to positively frustrate the taking-over of South Korea by North Korea.

Wáng: The policy of the United Nations in the Korean War was certainly very correct. However, the United Nations really had good luck that time.

Lee: By so saying, do you mean that the Soviet Union had no chance to veto the military action of the United Nations in restraining the North Koreans?

Wáng: Yes. At that time, the Soviet Union had just failed in getting Communist China into the United Nations. Their delegate had walked out and did not attend subsequent sessions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, so they lost the chance of vetoing.

Lee: I imagine that when the Soviet Union saw later that Communist China and North Korea suffered very much as a result of United Nations intervention, she must have regretted it a good deal.

Wáng: I think she must have. But it was too late.

Lee: In addition to the many political matters, the United Nations did make a tremendous effort in disarmament.

Wáng: World peace has a big stake in disarmament. This is especially true now that nuclear weapons are more and more destructive. If armament is not restricted, the aftermath of a third world war would be beyond imagination.

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Lee: It seems that efforts made by the United Nations in disarmament are not very fruitful.

Wáng: This is all due to lack of cooperation on the side of the Soviet Union.

Lee: So far as I can recall, the sole demand of the democratic countries is to get a dependable way of control.

Wáng: That is very right. Once the democratic countries have destroyed all nuclear weapons, the Communist countries, in the absence of reliable control, could secretly continue to make those kinds of weapons.

Lee: This type of attitude shows that the Soviet Union is not sincere with disarmament.

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第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

91.	Ānchwán-lǐshr̀hwèi	安全理事會	N:	Security council
92.	bùkě-syǎngsyàng	不可想像	Ph:	unimaginable
93.	byǎujwé	表決	V/N:	put to a vote/ decision, resolution
94.	chéngyì	誠意	N:	sincerity
94.1	yǒu chéngyì	有誠意	SV:	to be sincere
95.	dàhwèi (Lyánhégwó dàhwèi)	聯合國 大會	N:	General Assembly (UN)
96.	dwōshùpyàu	多數票	N:	plurality
97.	fǎndàu	反倒	Ph:	contrary to expectation
98.	fǒujywé-chywán	否決權	N:	(right to) veto
99.	Gwójì lyánméng	國際聯盟	N:	League of Nations
100.	hòuhwěi	後悔	V/SV:	regret/ be regretful
101.	jōunyán	週年	N:	anniversary
102.	jr̀jř	制止	V:	stop from, prevent
103.	jr̀tsái	制裁	V/N:	censure
104.	lìyi	利益	N:	welfare, benefit
105.	Lyánhégwó	聯合國	N:	United Nations
106.	shr̄chyù	失去	V:	lose
107.	shùmù	數目	N:	number, quantity
108.	syànjāng	憲章	N:	charter, constitution (of organization)
109.	tsáijyūn	裁軍	V/N:	disarm/ disarmament
110.	twèisyí	退席	V:	absent oneself from a session of a meeting during the session
111.	wéiyī	唯一	Ph:	the only one, unique
112.	ywányīn	原因	N:	reason (for something)

生詞練習

1. 聯合國安全理事會包括十一個國家.裏頭美國,中國,英國,蘇聯跟法國,這五國都是永久的會員(member).

hè

2. 要是各國都用核子武器來打仗,世界人類所受的苦一定不可想像.

3. 開會要决定作甚麼,得先討論.討論以後才表决.

4. a. 美國用各種方法誠意求和平.可是北越没有一點兒誠意講和平.

   b. 希望世界各國有誠意講和平,世界才有希望.

5. 聯合國在每年秋天開大會.

6. 投票表决一件事情,多數票通過.

7. 父母親因為太愛他們兒子.兒子要甚麼就給甚麼反倒害(spoil)兒子.

8. 蘇聯在聯合國用了否决權用了太多次了.

9. 國際聯盟因為失敗,所以才有聯合國的組織.

syì
10. 作一件事情以前得細細的想一想,作了就

hwěi
不會後悔.

11. 今天是張先生張太太結婚二十週年紀念.

12. 共產黨想征服全世界,民主國家得想法

jr̀
子制止.

jr̀ tsái
13. 我們可以用武力跟經濟來制裁侵畧者.

yì
14. 世界各國都是為自己的利益想,決定他們的政策.

15. 聯合國是在舊金山成立的.

16. 有些中國字失去了本來的意思.

17. 他欠人很多錢,數目相當大.

18. 聯合國的憲章是在舊金山簽訂的.

19. 希望各國誠意裁軍,世界和平才有希望.

20. 那次開大會的時候,好幾個人因為不贊

成所以都退席了.

21. 他唯一的希望就是還可以回到老家去.

22. 他很努力工作,這就是他成功的原因.

L.173

第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 第二次世界大戰以前有甚麼國際和平組織？

2、 美國參加國際聯盟了沒有？

3. 國際聯盟失敗的原因是甚麼？

4、 聯合國是甚麼時候組織的？

5. 否決權是甚麼意思？

6. 在聯合國裡那些國有否決權？

7. 聯合國現在有多少會員國？

8. 聯合國有沒有制裁侵略國的辦法？

9. 聯合國裡民主國家多，還是共產主義國家多？

10. 在朝鮮戰爭中聯合國採取甚麼行動了？

11. 那個時候為甚麼蘇聯沒用否決權？

12. 聯合國對裁軍問題作了些甚麼工作？

13. 中共是不是聯合國的會員？

14. 裁軍對於世界和平有甚麼關係？

15. 聯合國對於裁軍有没有控制辦法？

16. 要是聯合國不想法子限制核子武器，再有戰爭的時候全世界會怎麼樣？

17. 蘇聯跟聯合國合作不合作？

18. 蘇聯對於裁軍問題有没有誠意？

19. 現在是聯合國多少週年紀念？

20. 在聯合國週年紀念會上有甚麼演講？

21. 這兩位教授講的是甚麼題目？

22. 國際聯盟從甚麼時候起就停止活動了？

23. 那些國家是極權主義國家？

24. 從前的國際聯盟力量大，還是現在的聯合國力量大？

25. 聯合國的憲章有没有毛病？ 請你説一説？

26. 聯合國從成立以來有甚麼成績？

27. 那些國家要中共參加聯合國？

28. 安全理事會作些甚麼工作？

29. 那些國家反對中共參加聯合國？

L.173

30. 有人說聯合國對制裁侵略沒有成績，你覺得公平不公平？

IV Translation Exercise

1. If I do not like what they say at the meeting I could always absent myself from the session.

2. I do not like to see him write that way, but I can not prevent him from doing so.

3. There is no country in the world that is called by the name of United Nations.

4. I did not give him any money. But contrary to expectations he gave me some.

5. I regret that I did not go to see that famous museum while in Washington.

6. Every nation says it is in favor of disarmament. But I do not think communist nations want disarmament.

7. When we decide to do anything, we must first think of the benefits to ourselves and others.

8. When the Security Council cannot decide a question, they send the problem to the General Assembly for discussion.

9. He was not sincere when he said that he was grateful for what we did to help him.

10. The professor said that he had been married for 30 years, and that today was their 30th anniversary.

11. How are you going to stop him (censure him) if he is doing wrong?

12. The right to veto cannot be used in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

13. We would not be able to imagine what the world will be if everybody did wrong (or break the law).

14. This watch is the only one I have, but it does not operate properly. I must get a new one.

15. The old League of Nations did not succeed. That is why we had a second world war.

16. Every organization must have a constitution. This constitution should be liked by all its members.

17. In the General Assembly problems are decided by a plurality. Nobody can use the veto power.

18. Both you and I have said what we wanted to say. Now let us put the matter to a vote.

19. What is your reason for not wanting to get up each morning. My reason is that I am lazy.

20. The time that you have lost can never be returned. So make proper use of your time.

L.173

第五部　新聞

(一)　旅北婆(Pwó)羅(lwó)洲華僑
準備盛大歡迎
我亞運足球隊

〔華僑社亞庇(bì)訊〕 旅北婆(Pwó)羅(lwó)洲華僑區道生獲悉中華民國參加亞洲運動會的足球代表隊下月赴印(Yìn)尼(ní)前將經過北婆(Pwó)羅(lwó)洲作兩場友誼賽;已準備對該隊盛大歡迎並歡宴該隊全體隊員. 區道生去年曾赴臺北觀光. 他一向熱愛自由祖國.

教育電視臺
增播演時間

〔中央社訊〕 教育電視實驗廣播電臺從七月一日起增加一小時廣播時間. 每天下午七時到十時播出三小時. 節目的內容大部是富有教育性的;包括各種講座,新聞,電視劇和各種娛樂節目.

L.173

(二) 生字：

1. 盛	shèng	SV:	abundant;flourishing;plenteous
盛大		SV:	very great; grand (in scale)
2. 誼	yí or yì	SV:	that is related;intimate; suitable or fit
友誼		N:	friendship
3. 賽	sài	N:	match;contest;race;competition
友誼賽		N:	friendly game or match
4. 宴	yàn	V/N:	feast/feast; banquet
歡宴		V:	joyfully feast
5. 育	yù	V:	rear; nurture; nourish
教育		V/N:	educate/education
教育性		N:	educational in nature
6. 富	fù	SV:	wealthy; rich; abundant
富有		V:	rich in
7. 娛	yú	V/N:	amuse;give pleasure to;rejoice/pleasure
娛樂 (lè)		N:	recreation;recreational;amusement

註：

1. 婆pwó羅lwó洲	PW:	Borneo
旅北婆羅洲	Ph:	sojourn in North Borneo
2. 亞(洲)運(動會)	N:	Asian Games

3. 亞庇 yǎbi	PW:	(name of a place in N. Borneo)
4. 華僑社	N:	Overseas Chinese (News) Agency
5. 區道生	N:	(name of a person)
6. 足球	N:	football
足球隊	N:	football team
7. 代表隊	N:	representative or delegation team
8. 場	N:	measure for ball games, matches, and show performances, etc.
9. 隊員	N:	members of a team
10. 觀光	V/N:	sightsee/sightseeing
11. 一向	A:	always (hitherto)
12. 熱愛	V:	ardently love
13. 祖國	N:	fatherland (literally ancestor-land)
14. 電視	N:	television
電視臺	N:	television station
電視劇	N:	television play, skit
15. 播演	V:	telecast (a show or performance); broadcast
16. 小時	N:	hour
17. 實驗	V/N:	experimental/experiment
18. 節目	N:	program
19. 內容	N:	content
20. 大部	N:	majority
21. 講座	N:	chair (lecturership)
22. 全體	N:	all;the whole or entire body of...., unanimous

L.173

简体字练习

(一) 我参加的联合国十五週年纪念会的节目有一位加州大学教授讲联合国的历史.

(二) 国际联盟失败的原因很多.美国没有参加是一个主要的原因,极权主义的侵畧政策也是一个原因.

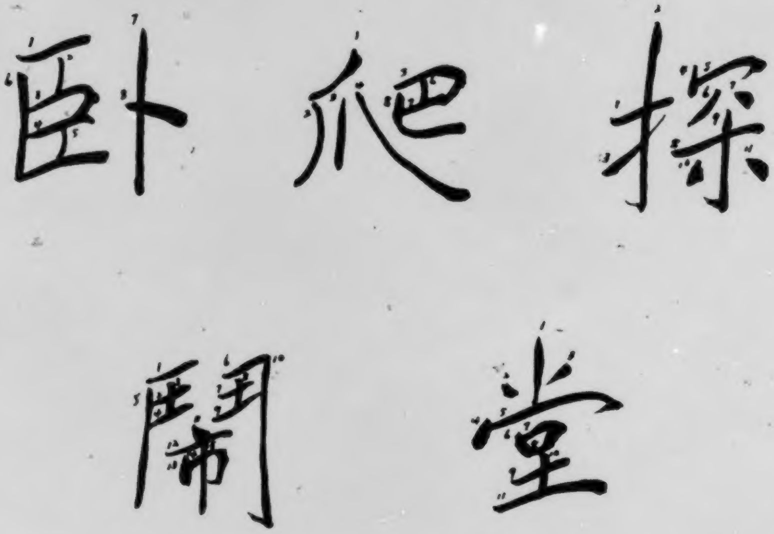
(三) 联合国的宪章在刚建立的时候看着好象很好,后来也发現不少严重的毛病.

(四) 要是世界各国对核子武器没有可靠的控制办法,民主国家把核子武器都消灭了,共产国家可能偷〻接着制造,那就很危险了.

(五) 教育电視实验广播台从七月一日起增加一小时广播时间.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 791-795)



B. Radicals

1. 臣 (officer, 131) as in: 臥
2. 爪 (claws, 87) as in: 爬
3. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 探
4. 鬥 (fight, 169) as in: 鬧
5. 土 (earth, 32) as in: 堂

第一百七十四課

第一部　對話

一個王中士給四個新兵(趙錢孫李)講陸軍用的兵器.

王:今天我要給你們講我們陸軍常用的幾個兵器.我講的時候你們有問題可以隨便問.

趙:您先給我們講甚麼?

王:當然是步槍.你們看這是我們現在用的步槍叫M$\overset{\text{yī}}{\text{壹}}$式.$\overset{\text{bān}}{\text{扳}}$機跟保險槍管上頭有兩個瞄準具:一個是前瞄準具,一個是後方瞄準具.槍管下頭有槍背帶.

錢:好像前瞄準具就在槍口上頭.

王:對了.槍口裏頭有槍$\overset{\text{táng}}{\text{膛}}$.槍$\overset{\text{táng}}{\text{膛}}$後頭的兩部份叫槍$\overset{\text{wěi}}{\text{尾}}$.

孫:步槍子彈分幾部份?

王:子彈前頭的部份叫彈$\overset{\text{wán}}{\text{丸}}$,後頭是藥筒.藥

筒裏頭有火藥.發射的時候把槍機往後拉,子彈一進槍$\overset{\text{táng}}{膛}$,再$\overset{\text{kōu}}{扣}$板機火藥就爆炸.把彈$\overset{\text{wán}}{丸}$打出去. 步槍子彈是三十口徑的,射程是五百碼.

李: 您還給我們講別的輕兵器麼?

王: $\overset{\text{kă bān}}{卡賓}$槍跟步槍的構造差不多,只是槍管比較短,射程也短.手槍跟自動手槍的槍管最短,射程也最短,只有五十碼.

趙: 自動步槍跟步槍不一樣吧?

王: 自動步槍前頭有雙脚架,後面的彈$\overset{\text{syá}}{匣}$可以裝二十$\overset{\text{kē}}{顆}$子彈.

錢: 這兩種機關槍不一樣吧?

王: 這兩種機關槍都用的是三脚架.可是槍管不一樣.這種重機槍是水冷式的,用的是水$\overset{\text{tàu}}{套}$.另外一種是輕機槍用的是槍管套,上頭有很多$\overset{\text{kūlung}}{窟窿}$.我們叫氣冷式輕機槍.現在我們有一種新的M六十機關槍,預備代替現在用的輕機槍跟重機槍.

孫: 機關槍的子彈也在彈匣(syá)裏麼?

王: 重機槍跟輕機槍都用彈帶,不用彈匣(syá).機關槍的子彈多半是三十口徑的,也有的是五十口徑.

錢: 聽說現在又有新的步槍跟自動步槍了.

王: 我們有M十四步槍.將來製造多了,就代替M壹(yī)步槍跟卡賓(kǎ bīn)槍.還有M十五也要代替自動步槍.

李: 火箭(jyàn)筒跟無座力炮有甚麼不一樣?

王: 我們現在看的一零五公釐的無座力炮用三角架.這個三點五英寸的火箭(jyàn)筒放在兵的肩上發射.無座力炮用炮彈.火箭(jyàn)筒用火箭(jyàn).一零五公釐無座力炮的射程是兩千碼.三點五英寸的火箭(jyàn)筒只有九百碼.

李: 火箭(jyàn)筒平常得有幾個協(syé)力操作人員?

王: 平常是兩個協(syé)力操作人員.一個把發射筒放在肩上,另外一個把火箭(jyàn)放在發射

筒裏就發射出去了.

趙: $\overset{\text{rēng}}{\text{扔}}$手榴彈的時候最要緊的是甚麼?

王: 是保險$\overset{\text{jēn}}{\text{針}}$.要是不拉保險$\overset{\text{jēn}}{\text{針}}$手榴彈$\overset{\text{rēng}}{\text{扔}}$出去就變成"不發彈了." *(dud)

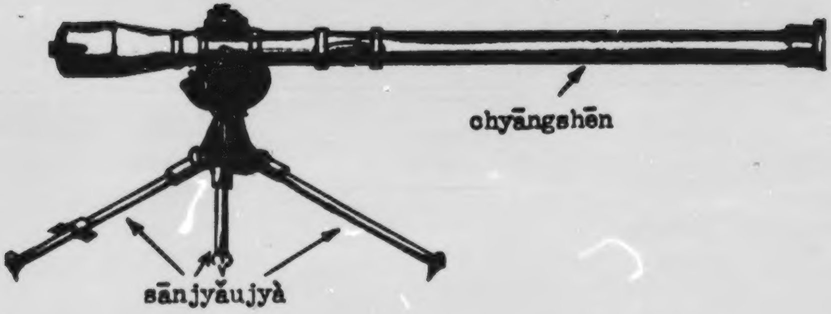
錢: $\overset{\text{lā}}{\text{拉}}$了保險$\overset{\text{jēn}}{\text{針}}$以後得趕快$\overset{\text{rēng}}{\text{扔}}$出去吧?

王: 當然得$\overset{\text{jēng}}{\text{扔}}$出去,不過在三$\overset{\text{myǎu}}{\text{秒}}$鐘裏頭$\overset{\text{rēng}}{\text{扔}}$出去就行了.

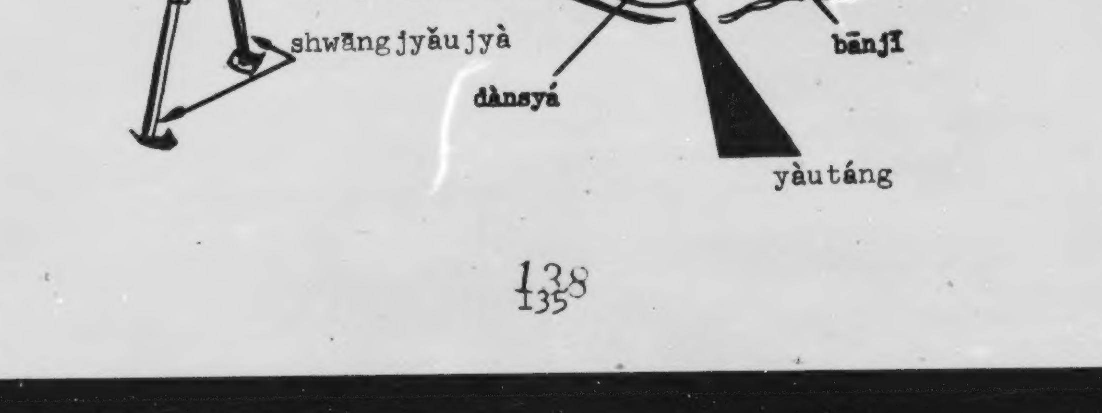
孫: 我們甚麼時候練習$\overset{\text{rēng}}{\text{扔}}$手榴彈?

王: 等我給你講完槍榴彈以後就讓你們練習.今天我也要教你們用刺刀.

wúhòudzwòlì pàu


chyāngshēn
sānjyǎujyà

dǎdìng bùchyāng


chyán-
myáujwǔnjyù
chyāngshēn
hòufāng-
myáujwǔnjyù
chyāngkǒu
chyāngtwō
hòutwō
chyāngbeidài
shwāngjyǎujyà
bānjī
dànsyá
yàutáng

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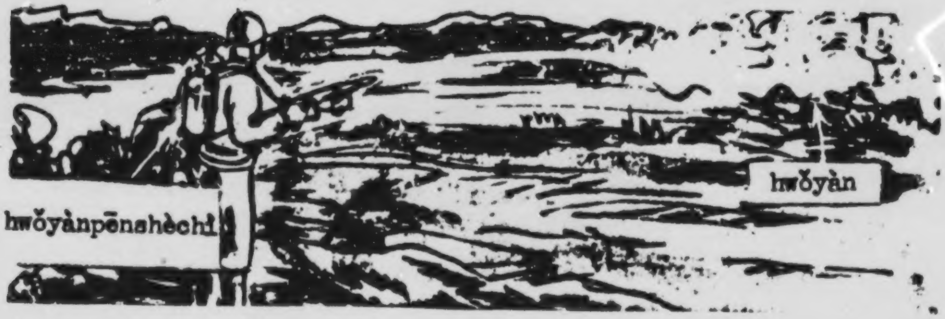
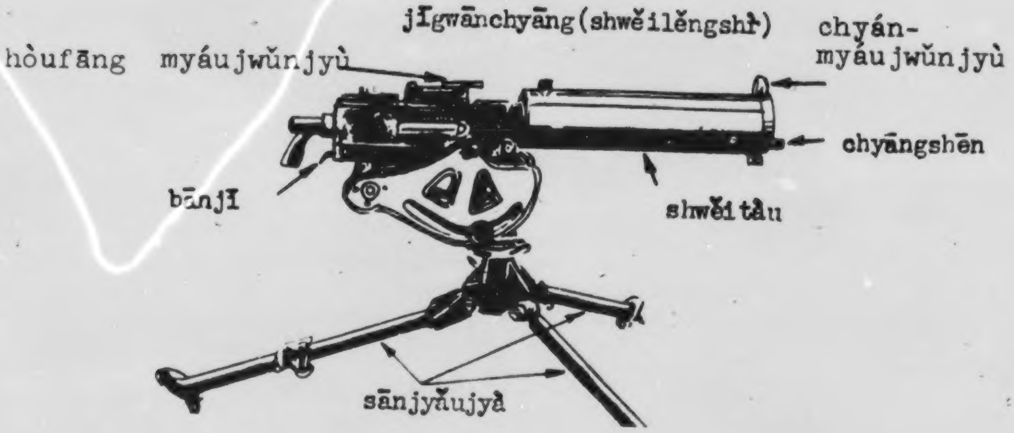
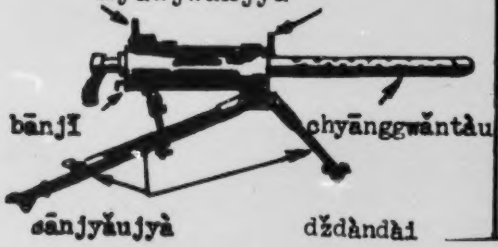
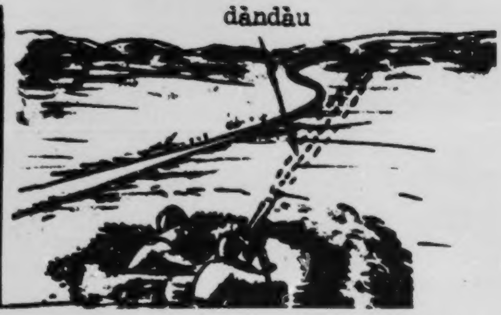
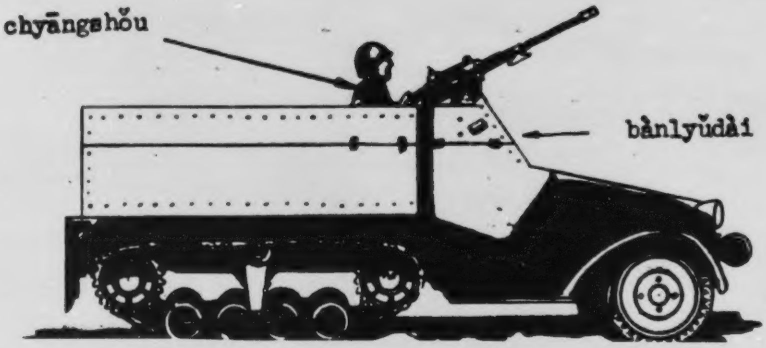

hwǒyànpēnshèchì
hwǒyàn


jīgwānchyāng(shwěilěngshr̀)
hòufāng myáujwǔnjyù
chyán-myáujwǔnjyù
chyāngshēn
bānjī
shwěitàu
sānjyǎujyà

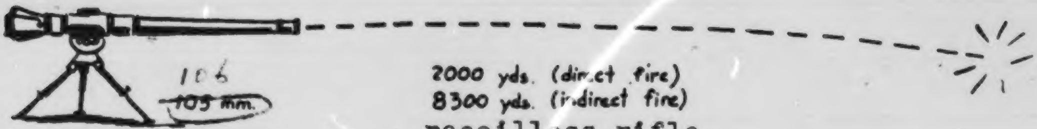

jīgwānchyāng(chīlěngshr̀)
hòufāng-
myáu jwǔn jyù
chyán-
myǎu jwǔn jyù
bānjī
chyānggwǎntàu
sānjyǎujyà
dždàndài


dàndàu


chyāngshǒu
bànlyǔdài

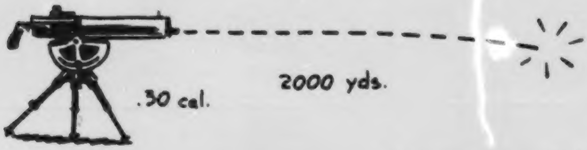
L.174

M-1


106
~~105 mm.~~
2000 yds. (direct fire)
8300 yds. (indirect fire)

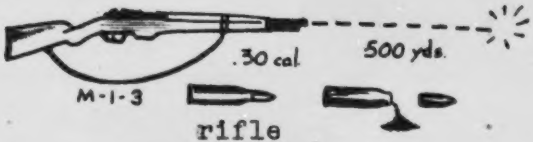
M-1-1

recoilless rifle


.30 cal.
2000 yds.

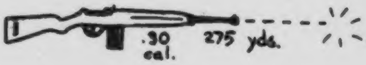
M-1-2

heavy machine gun

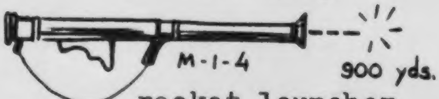

.30 cal
500 yds.

M-1-3

rifle

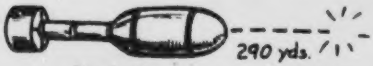

.30 cal.
275 yds.

carbine



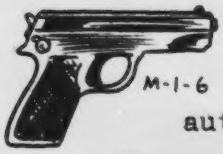
M-1-4

rocket launcher



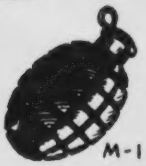
M-1-5

rifle grenade



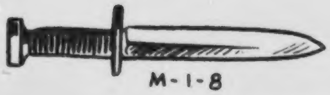
M-1-6

automatic pistol



M-1-7

hand grenade



M-1-8

bayonet

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

A certain Sergeant Wáng talks with four recruits (Jàu, Chyán, Swūn, Lǐ), about army weapons.

Wáng: Today I want to talk about several weapons that are often used by the Army. As I go along, you can ask whenever you have questions.

Jàu: What will you talk about first?

Wáng: Of course it will be about the rifle. Look here, this is the rifle we are using at present, known as the M-1. This is the butt and stock. This is the trigger and the safety device. There are two sights on the barrel, one is the front sight, the other is the rear sight. Below the barrel is the sling.

Chyán: It seems that the front sight is right above the muzzle.

Wáng: Inside the muzzle is the bore. To the rear of the bore is the breech.

Swūn: The rifle bullet is divided into how many parts?

Wáng: The front portion of the cartridge is known as the bullet. The rear portion is the cartridge case. There is gunpowder in the cartridge case. In firing, you pull the bolt back, and as soon as the cartridge enters the chamber, you pull the trigger. The gunpowder explodes, shooting the bullet. The rifle cartridge is thirty caliber. Its range is 500 yards.

Lǐ: Are you going to explain the light weapons for us?

Wáng: There is not much difference between the structures of the carbine and the rifle, except that the former has a shorter barrel and a shorter range. The barrels of the pistol and the automatic pistol are the shortest, as their range is only 50 yards.

Jàu: Aren't the rifle and the automatic rifle the same?

Wáng: The automatic rifle has a bipod front. The magazine to the rear can hold 20 cartridges.

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Chyán: These two types of machine guns aren't the same, I presume?

Wáng: These two both use the tripod. But they have different barrels. These heavy machine guns are water cooled and use the water jacket. The other kind is a light machine gun. It uses a barrel jacket which has a lot of holes on it. We call it the air-cooled light machine gun. We now have a new "M-60" machine gun which will replace the light and heavy machine guns we now use.

Swūn: Are the cartridges of the machine gun also placed in magazines?

Wáng: Both heavy and light machine guns use the clip and not the magazine. Cartridges for machine guns are mostly 30 caliber. Some are also 50 caliber.

Chyán: I understand that there are now newer models of rifles and automatic rifles.

Wáng: We now have the "M-14" rifle. Later, when greater numbers are manufactured, it will replace the "M-1" rifle and the carbine. The "M-15" will also replace the automatic rifle.

Lǐ: What is the difference between the rocket launcher and the recoilless rifle?

Wáng: The 105 mm recoilless rifle that we now see uses a tripod. This 3.5 in. rocket launcher is set on the soldier's shoulder when being operated. The recoilless rifle uses shells, while the launcher uses rockets. The 105-mm recoilless rifle's range is 2,000 yards, while that of the 3.5 rocket launcher is only 900 yards.

Lǐ: How many crews does the rocket launcher require?

Wáng: Ordinarily two members are required. One places the rocket in the launcher; the other places the launcher on his shoulder and shoots it off.

Chyán: What is the most important thing in throwing a hand grenade?

Wáng: The most important thing is the safety pin. If the pin is not pulled before throwing, the grenade would become a dud.

Chyán: After pulling the pin, I suppose you will have to then throw the grenade very quickly.

Wáng: Of course you have to throw it. But it will be alright if you throw it within three seconds.

Swūn: When will we practice grenade throwing?

Wáng: As soon as I finish talking about the rifle grenade, I will let you practice grenade throwing. I will also teach you the use of the bayonet today.

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第二部　生詞

Vocabulary

113.	chìlěngshr̀	氣冷式	N:	air cooled
113.1	shwěilěngshr̀	水冷式	N:	water cooled
114.	chīngbīngchì	輕兵器	N:	small arms
115.	chyāngbēidài	槍背帶	N:	sling
116.	chyánmyáujwǔnjyù	前瞄準具	N:	front sight
117.	chyānggwǎn	槍管	N:	barrel
117.1	pàugwǎn	炮管	N:	barrel, tube
117.2	chyānggwǎntàu	槍管套	N:	barrel jacket
118.	chyāngjī	槍機	N:	bolt
119.	chyāngkǒu	槍口	N:	muzzle
119.1	pàukǒu	炮口	N:	muzzle
120.	chyāngtáng	槍膛	N:	bore
120.1	chyāngshǒu	槍手	N:	gunner (crew)
120.2	pàushǒu	炮手	N:	cannoneer (crew)
120.3	pàutáng	炮膛	N:	bore
120.4	jàndòuywán	戰鬥员	N:	combatant (crew)
120.5	jànchēchéngywán	戰車乘员	N:	crew (tank)
120.6	chwánywán	船员	N:	crew (ships)
121.	chyāngwěi	槍尾	N:	breech
122.	dànsyá	彈匣	N:	magazine
123.	dànwán	彈丸	N:	bullet
124.	fāshètǔng	發射筒	N:	launcher
125.	hwǒyàu	火藥	N:	gunpowder
126.	kūlung	窟窿	N:	hole
127.	mùtwō	木托	N:	stock
128.	sānjyǎujyà	三脚架	N:	tripod
128.1	shwāngjyǎujyà	雙脚架	N:	bipod
129.	shwěitàu	水套	N:	water jacket
130.	syélì tsāudzwò rénywán	協力操作人员	N:	crew (船员;航空员;槍(砲)手;战鬥员;战車乘员)
131.	yàutáng	藥膛	N:	chamber
132.	yàutǔng	藥筒	N:	cartridge case

生詞練習

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1. 機關槍有兩種,一種是氣冷式,一種是水冷式.

2. 水冷式的機關槍比氣冷式的重,也比較舊式.

3. 手槍步槍輕機關槍都是步兵部隊的輕兵器.

4. 有了槍背帶我們帶着步槍就方便多了,步槍跟輕機槍的前瞄準具,都在槍口的上頭.

5. 槍管是子彈經過的管子.

5. a. 砲管是射擊的時候砲彈所經過的管子.

5. b. 氣冷式的輕機槍都有一個槍管套,在槍管的外面.

6. 槍機是把子彈從彈匣送到槍膛裡去的一個活動機關.

7. 子彈離開槍口的時候速度最快.

7. a. 砲彈離開砲口以後的速度叫初速.

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8. 槍管的裡面叫槍膛有來福(rifle)綫.

8. a. 每一個機關槍都有槍手及彈藥手.

8. b. 砲手的任務是射擊.

8. c. 砲管的內部是砲膛,我們可以從砲口看得很清楚.

8. d. 在戰場上參加作戰的人員我們叫他們戰鬥員.

8. e. 在輕戰車裡一共有四個戰車乘員.

8. f. 那個法國船上有二十個美國船員.

9. 槍尾是砲膛的後部,可以把彈丸在砲膛後頭送進砲膛的開口部份.

10. 彈匣裡的子彈或是砲彈有的多有的少,可是射擊的時候非常方便.

11. 彈丸是子彈或是砲彈最前頭的部份,射擊的時候就經過槍膛或砲膛到很遠的地方去.

12. 發射筒是發射榴彈或火箭的器具.

13. 火藥是射擊的時候推動子彈或砲彈最重要的東西.

14. 那個戰車上有很多被砲彈打的窟窿.

15. 為了射擊的方便跟減少重量起見,在砲的後部我們都用木托.

16. 重機槍有一個三腳架,射擊的時候放在三腳架上非常方便.

16. a. 輕機槍的前部都有一個雙腳架,不但射擊方便,也可以保持乾淨.

17. 重兵器多半是協力操作人員操作的武器.

18. 藥膛裡裝的是火藥.

19. 砲膛裝火藥的地方叫藥筒.

20. 水冷式的重機關槍在槍管外頭有一個水套.

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第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 槍管跟炮管都是鋼做的麼？
2. 步槍上的木托是不是木頭做的？
3. 發射步槍的時候，子彈是不是從槍口打出去？
4. 炮的炮口比槍的槍口一定大麼？
5. 槍背帶是不是皮做的？
6. 步槍除了後方瞄準具以外還有前瞄準具麼？
7. 步槍的槍口裏頭是不是槍膛？
8. 炮膛在炮口後頭麼？
9. 把步槍子彈裝在藥膛以前得先拉槍機麼？
10. 重機槍跟輕機槍都用三脚架麼？
11. 甚麼槍用雙脚架？
12. 自動步槍的彈匣可以放多少子彈？
13. 子彈的藥筒裏頭有甚麼？

14. 為甚麼重機槍得用水套?
15. 輕機槍不用水套用甚麼?
16. 重機槍都是水冷式的麼?
17. 輕機槍是氣冷式的麼?
18. 美國汽車的機器都是水冷式的麼?
19. 美國做的汽車有沒有汽冷式的?
20. 子彈的彈丸在子彈前頭的部份麼?
21. 請你說一說美國陸軍用的輕兵器.
22. 發射步槍的時候火藥一爆炸彈丸就打
出去了麼?
23. 發射步槍的時候一扣板機藥筒裏的火
藥就爆炸了麼?
24. 火箭筒為甚麼得有兩個協力操作人員?
25. 氣冷式輕機槍的槍管套上有很多窟窿
麼?
26. 火箭筒的發射筒有多少磅重?
27. 發射槍榴彈得用發射筒麼?

28. 發射槍榴彈得先把槍榴彈筒放在步槍槍口上麼？

29. 衝鋒的時候可以不可以用步槍槍托打敵人？

30. 槍管後頭的部份叫槍尾麼？

31. 砲彈是從砲尾裝到砲管裏去的麼？

32. 距離敵人很遠的時候用無座力砲比火箭砲有効麼？

33. 現在台灣有沒有美國軍事顧問？

34. 在台灣的美國軍事顧問團負責甚麼工作？

IV Translation Exercise

1. After a battle, is it possible to see many cartridge cases on the ground?

2. Some of the launchers used by the Chinese Communists are just metal tubes (pipes).

3. Nobody really knows by whom gunpowder was discovered. But in China, it has been used for many hundred years.

4. This magazine can hold eight rounds. In other guns this can hold only six rounds.

5. In the morning, they discovered a big hole in the wall. All their valuables had been lost.

6. The barrel of the gun is made of very good steel. It does not heat too easily.

7. Do you have to measure the muzzle to know what type of bullet to use on that gun?

8. Both guns and cameras can use tripods. But those used by machine guns are the heaviest.

9. In firing, where should the breech of the gun placed. Some people say it should not be placed against your body.

10. The engine of that German car is air-cooled. This is very convenient when you are traveling long distances.

11. The sling on a gun is used so that we can carry the gun while having other things in our hands.

12. When the bolt is pulled, the gun is ready to be shot.

13. The stock of the carbine should be made with the best type of wood, but it should not be too heavy.

14. The chamber should be very snug. Otherwise you might not be able to use the gun.

15. Sometimes the bullet is made of copper. Other times it is made of other metals.

16. Most of the infantry troops, especially the officers, carry small arms.

17. Some electrical equipment are water-cooled. Others are oil-cooled.

18. Not all machineguns have a water-jacket. If it is water-cooled then, of course, it has a water-jacket.

19. The front sight has to be very accurate. Otherwise you would be firing in vain.

20. The crew for a heavy machinegun consists of three men.

第五部　新聞

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(一)　加拿大僑胞反共示威遊行

〔本報訊〕 中共的貿易代表團潛至加拿大的蒙(Méng)特利爾再度藉貿易之名從事地下政治活動. 中共的所謂的「貿易代表」大事吃喝令人不齒. 蒙(Méng)特利爾的中華會館為表示堅決反對中共暴政,特於六月十九日午間由主席李道軫(jěn)親自率領一行愛好自由的僑胞浩浩蕩蕩直至中共貿易代表團的臨時住處遊行示威. 他們每人各持標語斥責中共購加拿大之小麥僅為供養其軍隊而不顧億萬饑餓的人民.

為配合此次遊行示威,越日各大城僑領包括李道軫(jěn)張子田(tyán)譚(Tán)錦(jǐn)照等多人,聯名於蒙(Méng)特利爾公報刊登「致中共貿易團的公開信」. 信中歷數中共在大陸上之暴政罪行,並號召彼等投奔自由.

(二)生字:

1.	貿	màu	BF/V:	barter; trade
	貿易		V/N:	trade
2.	齒	chř	N:	tooth
	令人不齒		Ph:	make people feel not worth mentioning; ashamed
3.	堅	jyān	SV:	firm; hard; strong
	堅決	jyān jywé	SV/A:	determined;firm/firmly;with determination
4.	暴	bàu	SV:	violent;cruel;passionate;sudden
	暴政		N:	tyranny
5.	藉	jyè	CV:	by means of
	藉……之名		Ph:	on the pretext of;ostensibly for
6.	斥	chr̀	V:	censure;scold;dismiss;dispel
	斥責		V:	reprove;blame;reprimand;chide
7.	麥	mài	N:	wheat
	小麥		N:	wheat
8.	供	gùng	V:	offer;supply;furnish;worship
	供養		V:	support
9.	顧	gù	V:	care for;look;look after; mind
	不顧		V:	disregard; ignore
10.	億	yì	N:	(digital name for)one hundred million
	億萬		N:	myriads; millions
11.	饑	jī	SV/N:	hungry/hunger
12.	餓	è	SV:	hungry
	饑餓		SV/N:	hungry/hunger
13.	刊	kān	V/N:	cut;engrave/paper;magazine

14.	登	dēng	V:	publish;record;make an entry
	刊登		V:	publish (in newspaper,periodical, etc)
15.	罪	dzwèi	N:	sin; crime
	罪行		N:	crime
16.	召	jàu	V:	call; summon
	號召		V:	summon; call
17.	奔	bēn	V:	run; hasten; hurry
	投奔		V:	run to; resort to; fly to for refuge

註:

1.	加拿大	N:	Canada
2.	僑胞	N:	overseas fellow countryman
3.	示威	N/VO:	demonstration/make demonstrations
4.	遊行	V/N:	parade
	示威遊行	V/N:	demonstration procession; picketing
5.	代表團	N:	delegation
6.	潛至	N:	sneak to
7.	蒙Méng特利爾	N:	Montreal
8.	再度	A:	again
9.	浩浩蕩蕩hàuhàudàngdàng	A:	in a very great or grand manner
10.	從事	V:	engage in
11.	大事	V:	to engage in.....in great scale
	大事吃喝	V:	to engage in eating and drinking in great scale or grand manner

12. 中華會館	N:	Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association
13. 午間	N:	noontime; noon hour
14. 李道軫 Lǐ Dàujēn	N:	(name of a person)
15. 親自	A:	personally; in person
16. 直至	V:	go directly or straight to
17. 住處	N:	living or lodging place
18. 標語	N:	placard; poster
19. 越日	VO:	one day after or later (literally one day past)
20. 首領	N:	leader
21. 張子田 Jāng Džtyán	N:	(name of a person)
22. 譚tán 錦jǐn照	N:	(name of a person)
23. 聯名	(VO as A):	jointly; (literally join names)
24. 公開	SV/A:	open;public/openly;publicly
	V:	make public
公開信	N:	open letter
25. 歷數	V:	enumerate; recount
26. 彼等	N:	they; them
27. 一行	M/N:	a (travelling) group of/a trip
28. 所謂的	Ph:	the so-called

文言字：

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1. 彼等　N: they; them

1.1 彼等均係本校畢業

They are all graduated from this school.

2. 一行　M/N: a (travelling) group of.../a trip

2.1 彼等一行五人將赴亞洲一行

The group of five of them will make a trip to Asia.

3. 所謂　V/N: that which is said or talked/the so-called

3.1 彼等所謂之民主並非真民主

The democracy talked by them is not real democracy at all.

4. 歷數　V: enumerate;account in great detail

4.1 該員歷數彼等所遇之困難

That man recounted in great detail the difficulties they had encountered.

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简体字练习

(一)这两种机关枪都用三脚架,可是枪管不一样.重机枪是水冷式的,用的是水套.轻机枪是气冷式的.

(二)火箭筒平常用两个协力操作人員.一个把发射筒放在肩上,另外一个把火箭放在发射筒里就发射出去了.

(三)这个长的东西叫枪管.发射的时候弹丸经过枪管从枪口发射出去.发射以前最好整理枪背带就可以瞄准得很准确.

(四)在枪管后头的这个叫枪机.要是枪机有毛病步枪就没法子用了.

(五)中共的贸易代表团潜至加拿大从事地下政治活动.加拿大侨胞遊行示威.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 796-800)

婦 拾 待

(妇)

初 碰

B. Radicals

1. 女 (woman, 38) as in: 婦
2. 十 (ten, 24) as in: 拾
3. 彳 (to pace, 60) as in: 待
4. 刀 (knife, 18) as in: 初
5. 石 (stone, 112) as in: 碰

第一百七十五課

聯合國（下）

第一部　對話

李：您看現在聯合國的問題是甚麼?

王：我看聯合國有很多問題都得早一點解決.

李：蘇聯亂用否決權是不是一個問題?

王：蘇聯亂用否決權是一個很嚴重的問題.

李：在聯合國的歷史上,有很多次蘇聯用否決權,把國際和平或是國際合作的議案都否決了.

王：我不明白為甚麼蘇聯在聯合國成立的時候一定要否決權?

李：我想是因為蘇聯怕自己$\overset{\text{gū}}{\text{孤}}$立受聯合國多數國家的控制,所以一定要堅持大國的否決權.

王：有否決權的大國有幾個?

李：有美國 蘇聯,英國,法國,中國包括聯合國

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安全理事會裏的五個常任理(lǐ)事國.

王: 有人說聯合國只是各國發表意見跟彼此爭辯(jēngbyàn)的地方.

李: 聯合國不應當就是一個表示(shr̀)意見跟爭(jēng)辯(byān)的地方,因為對維持世界和平,聯合國也有責任.

王: 好像聯合國在過去對維持和平有不少貢獻.

李: 比方說在剛果,跟近東,都 出過兵,對防止戰爭(jēng)維持和平很有貢獻.

王: 現在聯合國的會員國有多少?

李: 我想剛成立的時候差不多五十國,現在已經過了一百國了.

王: 現在菲(Fēi)洲有很多新國家從前是殖(jŕ)民地,現在都獨立了,所以都請求參加聯合國.

李: 新國家參加聯合國,也不是一定可以通過,因為大國可以用否決權不讓那個新國家加入.

méng
王：比方說外蒙古就等了快十年，才在一九六一年冬天 進的聯合國．

李：聯合國在經濟社會方面很有貢獻嗎？

王：聽說聯合國在經濟方面也做了很多事，對很多落後的地區有很大的幫忙．

李：聯合國在衛生方面，派了很多醫生、護士，跟技術人員，到很多需要的國家去，幫助那些國家改良衛生的情形．

jyōufēn
王：聯合國的社會經濟委員會做過很多事，可是因為沒有太多糾紛所以知道的不太多．

李：聯合國在文化教育方面也做了很多事，訓練了很多教員，到很多學校少的地方，給那個地方的人教育．

王：出版研究方面，聯合國也有不少貢獻．

jyū
李：在救濟國際難民的工作上，聯合國每年有一筆很大的預算，設立很多難民營，供給他們吃住並且負責給他們找永久居

留的地方.

王: 所以我覺得有很多人對聯合國失望是沒有道理的.

李: 對聯合國失望的人,是因為聯合國不能制裁蘇聯的侵畧.

王: 可是聯合國有好幾次,對蘇聯的侵畧通過道義的制裁.

李: 我記得在匈牙(Syūngyá)利政變的時候,聯合國就通過了責備匈牙利的議案.

王: 最近蘇聯恢(hwēi)復核子武器的試驗,聯合國也一樣通過了責備的議案,這都是道德上的制裁.

李: 現在核子武器那麼利害,我們一定得加强聯合國,使聯合國在裁軍制裁侵畧各方面(myàn)比過去有更大的力量,人類的前途才有希望.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

United Nations (cont'd)

Lee: What appear to you to be the problems of the United Nations at present?

Wáng: It seems to me that the United Nations has a good many problems that have to be solved at an early date.

Lee: The Soviet Union's misuse of the veto power must be a problem.

Wáng: It is a grave problem that the Soviet Union has used her veto power recklessly.

Lee: It has happened many times in the history of the United Nations that the Soviet Union invoked the veto to defeat proposals for international peace and cooperation.

Wáng: I don't understand why the Soviet Union insisted upon the veto power when the United Nations was first founded.

Lee: I think it was because the Soviet Union was afraid of being isolated and controlled by the majority of the United Nations. So she insisted on the veto power for the major nations.

Wáng: How many big countries have the veto power:

Lee: There are the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and China, who constitute the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Wáng: There are people who say that the United Nations is a place where countries express their views and where they debate.

Lee: The United Nations should not only be a place to voice opinions and to debate, it also has the responsibility of maintaining world peace.

Wáng: It seems that the United Nations contributed a good deal toward maintaining world peace in the past.

Lee: For example, it sent troops to the Congo as well as to the Middle East, and by so doing it contributed to the prevention of war and the maintenance of peace.

Wáng: How many member countries are there in the United Nations now?

Lee: I understand that there were about fifty when it was first set up. There are already more than one hundred by now.

Wáng: In Africa there are many new nations now which formerly were colonies but are now independent. They are all applying to join the United Nations.

Lee: Applications of the new countries for entry in the United Nations may not be approved because the big nations may invoke the veto power to bar new nations from entering.

Wáng: For instance, Outer Mongolia waited almost ten years and did not get into the United Nations until the winter of 1961.

Lee: The United Nations has done a good deal in social and economic affairs.

Wáng: It is said that the United Nations has done a lot of things in the economic field and helped the underdeveloped areas tremendously.

Lee: In regard to public health, the United Nations sent a great many doctors, nurses, and technical personnel to a number of countries in need to help them improve conditions of their public health and sanitation.

Wáng: The Social-Economic Committee of the United Nations had done a good deal, but it has been unnoticed because there is not much dispute.

Lee: The United Nations also has done a good deal in regard to culture and education. It has trained many teachers who go to educate the people in places where there are not enough schools.

Wáng: The United Nations has also much contributed in publication and research.

Lee: The United Nations has a sizable amount in its annual budget for international refugee-relief work. This makes possible the setting up of refugee camps, furnishing refugees with food and lodging, and locating them in places of permanent residence.

Wáng: I feel, therefore, that the feeling of disappointment which many people have toward the United Nations is unjustified.

Lee: The reason that people are disappointed is that the United Nations cannot control the aggression of the Soviet Union.

Wáng: Nevertheless, the United Nations passed resolutions quite a few times to put a moral restraint on the Soviet Union.

Lee: I remember that at the time of the Hungarian revolt, the United Nations passed a resolution censuring Russia.

Wáng: When the Soviet Union recently resumed testing of nuclear weapons, the United Nations also passed a resolution to censure it. These are all moral checks.

Lee: Nuclear weapons have become so devastating. We certainly must strengthen the United Nations to enable it to have even greater power in disarmament, preventing aggression, and other matters. Then and only then will the future of mankind be hopeful.

L.175

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

133.	bǐ	筆	M:	item (accounts, funds)
134.	chángrèn lǐshr̀gwó	常任理事國	N:	permanent member nation (of Security Council,UN)
135.	chyántú	前途	N:	future (one's future)
136.	dàuyì	道義	N:	righteousness
137.	dzébèi	責備	V:	punish, admonish, scold
138.	gūlì	孤立	SV/V:	isolate, isolated
139.	hwèiywángwó	會員國	N:	member nation
139.1	hwèiywán	會員	N:	member, membership
140.	jēngbyàn	爭辯	V:	argue
141.	jèngbyàn	政變	N:	political change, upheaval
142.	jyāchyáng	加强	V:	increase in strength, enhance
143.	jyānchŕ	堅持	V:	insist stubbornly
144.	jyōufēn	糾紛	N/V:	argument, fight, dispute
145.	jyòujì	救濟	V/N:	relieve, aid, help/ aid, assistance
146.	jyūlyóu	居留	V:	reside, stay
147.	lwòhòu	落後	V/SV:	lag behind/ laggard
148.	nànmínyíng	難民營	N:	refugee camp
149.	yìàn	議案	N:	resolution(passed or proposed at a meeting)

Notes:

1.	Gānggwǒ	剛果	Congo
2.	Jìndūng	近東	Near East
3.	Fēijōu	菲洲	Africa
4.	Wàiměnggǔ	外蒙古	Outer Mongolia
5.	Shèhwèi Jīngjì Wěiywánhwèi	社會經濟委員會	Social-Economic Committee(UN)
6.	Syūngyálì	匈牙利	Hungary

生詞練習

1. 我昨天到美國銀行去借了一筆錢,分十年還給他們.

hé

2. 聯合國常任理事會除了五個常任理事國以外還有別的六個國家,一共十一國.

3. 他又沒事做又沒有錢,並且老病,他覺得前途一點希望都沒有.

4. 帝國主義國家不講道義就想侵畧別人.

dzé

5. 他被他父親責備了以後態度完全改變了.

gū

6. 現在中共在國際上的地位很孤立.

7. a. 沒有多數會員國贊成中共參加聯合國,中共就沒法子參加.

b. 他不是律師公會的一個會員.

8. 他老喜歡爭辯,所以沒人願意跟他說話.

syá syúnlwó

9. 美國第七艦隊在台灣海峽巡邏加强了台灣海峽的防衛.

jyānchŕ
10. 他一直堅持他的主張,我們沒法子跟他
hé
合作.

jyōufēn
11. 現在世界上很多國家有政治的糾紛.

jyòu jì
12. 美國不但救濟很多別的國家也救濟不
táu
少從共產國家逃出來的難民.

jyū lyóu
13. 很多中國人居留美國不少都變成美國
公民了.(公民 citizen)

14. 在遠東還有很多落後的國家菲洲也有
不少.

15. 聯合國辦了很多難民營救濟了很多難
民.

lù
16. 無論開甚麼會,都得把議案記錄下來.

第三部　問題

L.175

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 在聯合國裡那個國家常用否决權？
2. 蘇聯亂用否决權對於世界和平有甚麼關係？
3. 在聯合國裡所有的國家都有否决權嗎？為甚麼？
4. 否决權現在是不是聯合國裡的一個問題？
5. 那些國是聯合國裡的常任理事國？
6. 聯合國是不是各國發表意見的地方？
7. 聯合國對維持世界和平有沒有責任？
8. 聯合國對於世界和平有甚麼貢獻？
9. 聯合國對於剛果問題有甚麼行動？
10. 現在世界上那一洲新國家最多？
11. 從前非洲有沒有獨立國家？
12. 從前非洲各部受甚麼國家管理？
13. 從前非洲在世界上是甚麼地位？

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14. 聯合國裡有多少菲洲國家？

15. 菲洲的獨立國願意參加聯合國嗎？

16. 新國家請求參加聯合國的時候一定可以通過嗎？

17. 亞洲有甚麼新國家？

18. 蒙古是不是聯合國的會員？

19. 蒙古請求參加聯合國的時候很快的就通過了嗎？

20. 除了政治方面聯合國在經濟方面有沒有工作？

21. 聯合國在經濟方面作了些甚麼？

22. 聯合國怎麼幫助落後國家？

23. 請你說一說聯合國在衛生方面的工作.

24. 請你說一說聯合國在教育方面的工作.

25. 請你說一說聯合國的救濟工作.

26 為甚麼有人對聯合國失望？

27. 聯合國從前對蘇聯有過甚麼制裁？

28. 匈牙利政變的時候聯合國通過甚麼議

案了？

29. 最近蘇聯還有核子武器試驗嗎？

30. 甚麼問題跟人類的前途關係最密切？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Because he would not stand for righteousness, people began to look down upon him.

2. At our last meeting, one of the resolutions passed was to send a letter to Mr. Wáng, thanking him for his contributions of money.

3. There are over 100 member nations in the United Nations. Over 20 countries were admitted during the last five years.

4. He insisted stubbornly on writing the story in his own way. The publisher of the newspaper had no other way but to fire him.

5. If your child cannot understand your meaning, why should you punish him. It will be better to explain it to him.

6. An amount (item) of money was received last week by our organization. I think it was contributed by several rich and famous men.

7. If you study hard, I think you will have a bright future. But if you are lazy, there will be no future for you.

8. The Red Cross of the United States has over five million members.

9. Since he would not talk with anybody, and nobody is his friend, he feels very isolated.

10. The enemy said that they organized a refugee camp, actually it is only a concentration camp.

11. The laggard nations need the assistance of the larger and richer nations, so that they too can become strong.

12. In the smaller nations there are several political changes a year. Nobody knows who the head of State will be the next day.

13. Even brothers can have arguments, naturally there can be disputes between nations.

14. The Red Cross took warm clothing and food into the refugee camp to help the refugees.

15. If you are wrong, it is not very useful to argue with your friends. Better say you are wrong and try to learn something.

16. After staying in a foreign country for many years, sometimes a person does not want to go back to his own country.

17. The enemy became stronger and stronger as the years went by (year-by-year). We must be very careful.

18. Do not punish him. It was I who make the mistake. You must stand for righteousness all the time.

19. When you hear husband and wife arguing, do not take part. Otherwise you will regret it.

20. If you lag behind too much, you must run faster; otherwise you would be lost.

第五部　新聞

(一)

紡織染整產銷工會
請政府與美交涉
勿限制我紡織品

〔本報訊〕臺灣省紡織染整產銷工會聯合會鑒於美國政府限制我國棉紡織品輸入後勢必影響我紡織染整業職工生活,特於昨日呈文内政部,外交部,外貿會,經濟部,臺灣省政府,全國總工會,臺灣省總工會等有關機關呼籲;請向美國據理交涉;勿限制我棉紡織品輸美.

兩保險公司
舉辦玻璃險

〔本報訊〕中國產物保險公司和臺灣產物保險公司已經開始承保「玻璃險」. 凡建築物上各種裝置的玻璃經保險後因意外事故或因第三人的惡意行為所致的毀損都將按照規定負責賠償.

(二) 生字:

1.	勿	wù	A:	do not
2.	涉	shè	V:	involve;implicate;wade;pass through
	交涉		V/N:	negotiate/negotiation
3.	紡	fǎng	N:	spin
4.	織	jr̄	V:	weave
	紡織		V:	spin and weave
	紡織品		N:	textiles
5.	棉	myán	N:	cotton
6.	染	rǎn	V:	dye; stain
7.	鑒	jyàn	V:	examine;scrutizine/example; precept
	鑒於		Ph:	in view of
8.	呈	chéng	V/N:	present/petition
	呈文		VO/N:	present a petition/a letter presented to a higher authority
9.	玻	bwō	BF/N:	glass
10.	璃	lí	BF/N:	glass; glassy substance
	玻璃		N:	glass
	玻璃(保)險		N:	glass insurance
11.	置	jr̀	V:	plan;arrange;lay out;put aside
	裝置		V/N:	install/installment;installation
12.	賠	péi	V:	indemnify;restore;make good
13.	償	cháng	V:	compensate;repay;indemnify; make restitution
	賠償		V/N:	indemnify;compensate;repay compensation;indemnity
14.	築	jù	V:	build;construct;ram earth
	建築		V/N:	build/building;construction

L.175 建築物	N:	building; construction
15. 據 jyù	V/N/CV:	rely on;lean on/evidence; proof/according to
據理交涉	Ph:	negotiate according to or with reasons

註：

1. 產銷	N:	production and sales
2. 紡織染整產銷工會	N:	union of textile and dyeing workers
3. 工會	N:	union (workers')
4. 聯合會	N:	association
5. 輸入	V:	import
6. 勢必	A:	must; necessarily
7. 職工	N:	employees (white and blue collars)
8. 內政部	N:	ministry or department of interior or internal affairs
9. (國)外貿(易委員)會	N:	Foreign Trade Commission
10. 經濟部	N:	ministry or department of economic affairs
11. 全國總工會	N:	National Federation of Unions
12. 輸美	V:	ship to U.S.A.
13. 保險公司	N:	insurance company
14. 舉辦	V:	initiate;start to handle;to hold (public activities)
15. 產物保險公司	N:	Indemnity Insurance Company
產物保險	N:	property insurance
16. 承保	V:	underwrite insurance
17. 經保險後	Ph:	after insured

18.	意外	SV/N:	unexpected/the unexpected; accident
19.	事故	N:	cause; things
20.	致	V:	cause
21.	惡意	N:	malice;bad intention;evil idea
22.	行為	N:	behavior;conduct;action
	惡意行為	N:	malicious behavior,action
23.	毀損	V/N:	damage

文言字：

1.	鑒	jyàn	V:	examine;scrutinize/example; precept
	鑒於		Ph:	in view of
1.1	鑒於目前之國際情形			In view of the present international situation...
2.	勿	wù	A:	do not; not
2.1	請勿抽烟！			please don't smoke!
2.2	請勿在此停車！			please don't park (your) car here!
2.3	非禮勿答			don't answer anyone who is impolite (to you).

L.175

简体字练习

(一) 苏联乱用否决权是一个很严重的问题. 有很多次苏联把国际和平或是国际合作的议案否决了.

(二) 联合国对世界和平,经济,社会各方面都有很大的贡献.現在有很多新独立的国家请求参加联合国.

(三) 在救济国际难民的工作上,联合国每年有一笔很大的預算,设立很多难民营.

(四) 我们得加强联合国,使联合国在裁軍,制裁侵畧各方面比过去有更大的力量,人类的前途才有希望.

(五) 台湾省纺织染整产销工会联合会请政府勿限制我棉纺织品输美.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 801-805)

曆 敬 盒

餅 糖

B. Radicals

1. 日 (sun, 72) as in: 曆
2. 攵 (tap, 66) as in: 敬
3. 皿 (dish, 108) as in: 盒
4. 食 (eat, 184) as in: 餅
5. 米 (rice, 119) as in: 糖

第一百七十六課

第一部　對話

一個上士史文跟幾個新兵(趙,錢,孫,李)講陸軍用的炮.

史:今天我給你們講講陸軍常用的炮.你們都得注意.

趙:這是甚麼炮?怎麼高低角(jyǎu)那麼高?

史:這是一百二十公釐(lí)的高射炮,垂(chwéi)直射程是一六五零零碼.

錢:那種炮的高低角(jyǎu)也很大,是不是高射炮?

史:這三種都是迫擊炮.最大的是四點二英寸,別的兩種是八一公釐跟六十公釐的.

孫:這種炮的炮管多麼長?

史:這種八一公釐迫擊炮的炮管是四十八英寸,是光膛(táng)的.

李:這種炮怎麼發射?

史:有一種撞(jwàng)針.炮彈向下碰着撞(jwàng)針就發出

去.

趙:這種炮的發射速度是多少?射程遠不遠?

史:發射速度大概每分鐘二十發,射程三二九零碼.

錢:轉動$\overset{\text{jyǎu}}{\text{角}}$跟高低$\overset{\text{jyǎu}}{\text{角}}$是多少呢?

史:轉動$\overset{\text{jyǎu}}{\text{角}}$六度.高低$\overset{\text{jyǎu}}{\text{角}}$從四十五度到八十五度.

孫:這種炮分幾部份呢?

史:三部份.座板,雙腳架,跟炮管.

李:用甚麼炮彈?

史:普通用榴彈,一個七點六三磅.

趙:用甚麼瞄準具?

史:用週視瞄準具.

錢:這種大一點的炮叫甚麼?

史:這四種大一點的炮,兩種叫榴彈炮,一種是一零五公釐的,一種是一百五十五公釐,射程從一萬二千多碼到一萬六千多碼.另外兩種是七六公釐跟一五五公釐

的加農炮,射程是一萬四千碼跟兩萬五千多碼.

孫:是水平射程麼?

史:是水平射程,不是垂(chwéi)直射程.

李:這種榴彈炮有幾個協力操作人員?

史:有十個.一個炮長,兩個瞄準手,一個載重車駕(jyà)駛(shř)員,六個炮手.

趙:這幾個炮手做些甚麼事?

史:搬彈藥,裝信管,挖(wā)保護炮的壕溝,造胸(syūng)牆,堆沙袋,跟保養那個炮,也做彈藥裝填(tyán)手的事.

孫:炮手裝填(tyán)彈藥有甚麼危險麼?

史:沒甚麼,只是得注意炮尾(wěi)風,打着就麻煩了.炮手最不喜歡的是打出去太多不發彈.

錢:怎麼掩護彈藥堆積所?

史:挖一個彈藥掩體上頭加一個蓋,或是用雨衣蓋上.

李: 這種炮是不是戰防炮?

史: 這是九十公釐的戰防炮.

李: 水平射程多麼遠?

史: 一萬五千多碼.

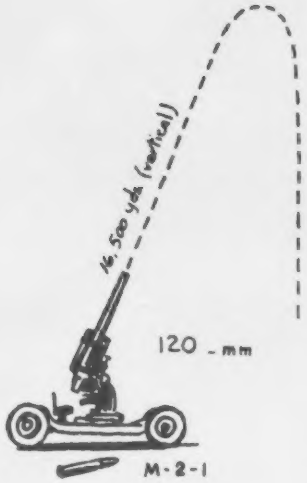
趙: 用甚麼炮彈?

史: 用穿甲彈或是戰防榴彈.

錢: 要是沒有戰防炮,火箭筒,無座力炮,步兵有法子防禦戰車麼?

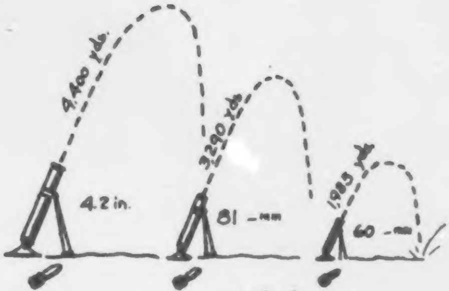
史: 甚麼都沒有的時候,只好用槍榴彈把槍榴彈筒裝在槍頭上,用這樣槍榴彈筒也可以發射戰防榴彈.

M-2


14,500 yds (vertical)
120 - mm

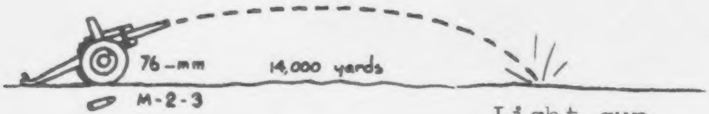
M-2-1

AA gun


4,400 yds.
4.2 in.
3290 yds
81 - mm
1,985 yds
60 - mm

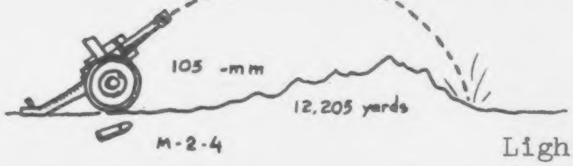
M-2-2

Mortars


76 - mm
14,000 yards

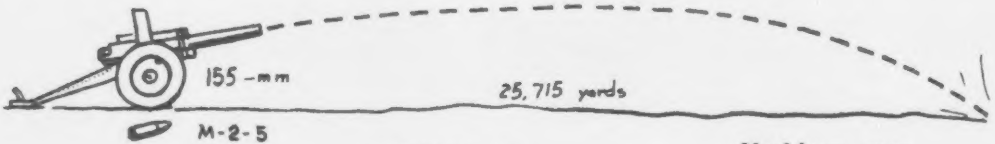
M-2-3

Light gun


105 - mm
12,205 yards

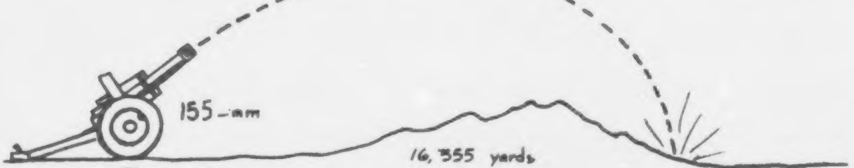
M-2-4

Light howitzer


155 - mm
25,715 yards

M-2-5

Medium gun


155 - mm
16,355 yards

M-2-6

Medium howitzer

L.176

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

A Sergeant, Shř Wén, talks to some recruits (Jàu, Chyán, Swūn, Lǐ), on artillery used by the Army.

Shř: I am going to talk to you today about the artillery that is often used by the Army. You must pay strict attention.

Jàu: What kind of artillery piece is this? How come the elevation is so high?

Shř: This is the 120mm anti-aircraft gun. Its vertical range is 16,500 yards.

Chyán: This other piece of artillery also has a high elevation. Is it also an anti-aircraft gun?

Shř: These three are all mortars. The largest is the 4.2 inch. The other two types are the 81mm and the 60mm.

Swūn: How long is the barrel of this type of gun?

Shř: The barrel of this type of 81mm mortar is 18 inches. It has a smooth bore.

Lǐ: How do you shoot it?

Shř: There is a firing pin. When the shell drops down and hits the firing pin, it is projected outwards.

Jàu: What is the speed of fire and the range of this gun?

Shř: The speed is about 20 rounds per minute. The range is 3,290 yards.

Chyán: What are its traverse and elevation?

Shř: Its traverse is six degrees. The elevation is between 45-85 degrees.

Swūn: How many parts are there to this gun?

Shř: Three. The base plate, the bipod, and the barrel.

Lǐ: What ammunition does it use?

Shř: Ordinarily it uses the high explosive shell, weighing 7.63 pounds each.

Jàu: What kind of sight does it use?

Shř: It uses the panoramic sight.

Chyán: What is this type of gun that is a bit larger?

Shř: Among these four types of guns that are somewhat larger, two of them are the 105 and the 155mm howitzers, with a range between 12,000 to 16,000-odd yards. The other two types are the 76 and the 155mm guns (cannons). Their ranges are 14,000 and 25,000 odd yards.

Swūn: Do you mean horizontal ranges?

Shř: Yes, I refer to their horizontal and not their vertical ranges.

Lǐ: How many crew members do these howitzers have?

Shř: Ten. There is the chief of gun section, two gunners, a truck driver, and six cannoneers.

Jàu: What do these six cannoneers do?

Shř: They move the ammunition, connect the fuses, and dig trenches and parapets for the protection of the guns, as well as stack the sandbags and maintain the guns. They also work as ammunition loaders.

Swūn: When the cannoneers load ammunition, is there any danger?

Shř: Not much. But they have to pay attention to breech blast. There would be trouble if they were hit by this. What they dislike most is when there are too many duds shot out.

Chyán: How do they cover the ammunition depot?

Shř: They dig an ammunition pit and use a cover over it. Or they would cover it with a raincoat.

Lǐ: Is this an anti-tank gun?

Shř: This is the 96mm anti-tank gun.

Lǐ: How far is its horizontal range?

Swūn: A little over 15,000 yards.

Jàu: What shell does it use?

Shř: It uses armor-piercing shells or anti-tank high-explosive shells.

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Chyán: If we do not have anti-tank guns, rocket launchers, or recoilless rifles, can our infantrymen defend themselves against tanks?

Shř: If we have none of these things, the only thing we can do is to use rifle grenades, installing grenade-launchers on the muzzle of the rifles. You can also use these grenade launchers to shoot off anti-tnak high-explosive shells.

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第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

150.	bùfādàn	不發彈	N:	dud
151.	chwéijŕshèchéng	垂直射程	N:	vertical range
152.	dànyàu dwēijī swǒ	彈葯堆積所	N:	ammunition dump
153.	dànyàu jwāngtyán shǒu	彈葯裝填手	N:	ammunition loader
153.1	jwāngtyán	裝填	V:	load, to fill
154.	dànyàuyǎntǐ	彈葯掩體	N:	pit (for ammunition)
155.	dzwòbǎn	座板	N:	base plate
156.	gài	蓋	V/N:	to cover, a cover
157.	gāudījyǎu	高低角	N:	elevation
158.	gūngchř	公尺	N:	meter
159.	gwāngtáng	光膛	N:	smooth-bore
160.	jànfánglyóudàn	戰防榴彈	N:	high explosive, anti-tank
161.	jèng	正	SV:	set squarely
162.	jōushr̀ myáujwǔn jyù	週視瞄準具	N:	panoramic sight
163.	jūngsyíng	中型	N:	medium sized
164.	jwǎndungjyǎu	轉動角	N:	traverse
165.	jwàngjēn	撞針	N:	firing pin
166.	jyānúngpàu	加農砲	N:	gun
167.	lyóudàn	榴彈	N:	high explosive shell
168.	pàujǎng	砲長	N:	chief of gun section
169.	pàuwěifēng	砲尾風	N:	breech blast
170.	pèng	碰	V:	hit
171.	shwěipíngshèchéng	水平射程	N:	horizontal range
172.	syìngwǎn	信管	N:	fuse
173.	syūngchyáng	胸牆	N:	parapet

生詞練習

1. 可以爆炸的彈葯不能發火,或是發火後不能爆炸的叫不發彈.

2. 高射砲的射程是垂直射程.

3. 彈葯堆積所是暫(jàn)時放彈葯的地點,彈葯從這個地方分配(pèi)給用彈葯的單位.

4. a. 彈葯裝填手是担任裝填砲彈的兵.

   b. 那個箱子太小裝填不了多少東西.

5. 在地上挖了壕溝暫時放彈葯的地方,叫做彈藥掩體.

6. 迫擊砲砲身尾部都有座板座板放在地面穩(wěi)固(gù)的位置上.

7. 要是那個東西不讓人看見,你可以用報紙或是布(bù)蓋上.

8. 高低角是高射砲高低的角度.

9. 一英尺(chř)(呎)是 .3048 公尺(chř).一公尺(chř)是 3.28 英尺(呎).

10. 光膛(táng)是砲膛槍膛裏頭很平滑(hwá),沒有來復

線(rifling)的兵器. $\overset{\text{lyè}}{\text{獵}}$槍跟迫擊砲都是普通光膛槍砲.

11. 防禦戰車用戰防榴彈或是穿甲彈都有效.

12. 我們明天十二點正在學校圖書館見.

13. 有週視瞄準具瞄準手不必換他的位置對任何方向瞄準. (任何: rènhé - any)

14. 中型火炮包括一零五——一五五公厘口徑的加農砲, 一零五——一五五公厘口徑的榴彈砲.

15. 轉動角是火炮向左右可能活動的範圍

16. 炮彈碰着撞針就發射出去.

17. 加農砲是超過二十五倍口徑, 或是長度相當長的砲管, 並且有高初速的火炮.

18. 榴彈是有高度爆炸性炸藥的彈$\overset{\text{wán}}{\text{丸}}$.

19. 榴彈砲需要十個協力操作人員. 一個是砲長.

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20. 無座力武器發射的時候都有砲尾風,人站在那兒一定會受傷.

21. 他剛買的汽車已經碰壞了.

22. 榴彈砲加農砲都是水平射程 .

23. 信管是在所要狀況下引發 (initiate) 爆炸的裝置 .

24. 在壕溝或是掩體前面所堆的土,或是別的材料,保護人員的設備,叫胸牆.

第三部 問題

L.176

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 榴彈用的是不是普通的爆藥?
2. 為甚麼炮的轉動角很要緊?
3. 為甚麼高射炮的高低角比普通的炮大?
4. 週視瞄準具有甚麼特別的地方?
5. 機關槍有沒有座板?
6. 彈藥堆積所是甚麼地方?
7. 彈藥掩體有甚麼用?
8. 甚麼是信管?
9. 戰防榴彈有甚麼用?
10. 甚麼是垂直射程?
11. 甚麼是水平射程?
12. 甚麼是不發彈?
13. 撞針有甚麼用?
14. 甚麼炮是光膛的?
15. 彈藥裝填手做甚麼事?
16. 炮跟機關槍前頭的胸牆有甚麼用?

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17. 為甚麼炮手得注意炮尾風?

18. 炮長管甚麼事?

19. 炮長得知道測量距離麼?為甚麼?

20. 炮長得知道炮的構造麼?為甚麼?

21. 槍炮的垂直射程跟水平射程一樣麼?

22. 槍炮的垂直射程比水平射程遠麼?

23. 一門炮要是沒有撞針炮彈打得出去打不出去?

24. 下雨的時候彈藥掩體為甚麼應當有東西蓋着?

25. 炮都是光膛的麼?

26. 迫擊炮的座板有甚麼用?

27. 槍榴彈筒有甚麼用?

28. 一個步兵普通帶多少發步槍子彈?

29. 一門榴彈炮的協力操作人員裏頭為甚麼得有一個載重車駕駛員?

30. 要是你的汽車把別的汽車碰壞了麻煩

不麻煩?

31. 高射炮的高低角可以從四十五度到多少度?

32. 一門炮的轉動角是甚麼意思?

33. 迫擊炮可折成幾部份?

34. 加農炮跟榴彈炮的炮管有甚麼不一樣?

IV Translation Exercise

1. The base plate of a mortar is heavier than either the bipod or the barrel.
2. Parapets are built in front of the guns in order to protect them.
3. High explosive, anti-tank shells are very effective against most of the tanks that the enemy has.
4. What type of guns needs a panoramic sight? Do such guns have a wide traverse?
5. Ammunition pits should be dug close to places where they are needed.
6. Ammunition dumps and gasoline depots are often placed close to each other. This is really not very good, so we must always be careful.
7. The vertical range of an anti-aircraft gun is very important. We do not pay much attention to its horizontal range.
8. A medium sized car could hold five persons. But a midget (small) car can only hold two.
9. Numbers to the right of zero are considered positive, aren't they?
10. Someone told me that a smooth-bore gun has a shorter range.
11. The chief of the gun section is responsible for the accuracy of fire.
12. The fuse can be just as dangerous as the shell, can't it?
13. The elevation of the barrel often determines the range of the gun.
14. If you do not want them to see what you have in your book, better cover it with the newspaper.
15. The suitcase was so big that it took him half an hour to fill it.
16. If you hit his car with your car, who will pay for the damage?

17. Only large guns have a breech blast. It can certainly be very dangerous if you are behind it.

18. The duds are always a problem, no matter what type of weapon you are using.

19. The firing pin is a small, but very important, thing in a rifle.

20. The meter is used in most of the nations today. I wonder when it will be used in the United States.

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第五部　新聞

(一)

蘇(sū)俄(È)昨突宣佈
降低入伍年齡

〔路透(tòu)社莫(Mwò)斯(sz̄)科(kē)十九日電〕今天此間宣佈俄國已經把登記入伍年齡從十八歲降到十七歲. 今天最高蘇(sū)維(wéi)埃(āi)在一項簡單的公報中宣佈的這項改變.

偵探憑靈敏嗅覺
查出欺詐案件

〔合衆國際社紐(Nyǒu)約十九日電〕 聯邦調查局有一名嗅覺最靈敏的工作人員. 他的鼻子可以和任何獵犬的相比擬.

這位偵探在布(Bù)魯(lǔ)克(kè)林(lín)的一家銀行翻閱造房貸款申請書時,突然從其中一頁申請書上嗅到一股香水味. 他回想到他已往曾聞到過這樣的香味. 那是幾個月前他訪問一位自稱是波(Bwō)士頓太太身上的香水

味. 但申請書上的名字却是范(Fàn)茵(yīn)太太.

於是他便等着這位范(Fàn)茵(yīn)太太到銀行的時候予以逮捕; 控訴她涉嫌欺詐三千五百元造房貸款. 這位太太的身上果然有一股和申請書上相同的香水味.

(二) 生字:

1.	伍	wǔ	N:	a file of five men; a surname
	入伍		VO:	enter military service;enlist
2.	齡	líng	N:	age
	年齡		N:	age
3.	憑	píng	V:	lean; rely; depend on; by means of
4.	嗅	syòu	V/N:	smell/smell; scent
	嗅覺		N:	sense of smell
	嗅到		RV:	smell of ....
5.	敏	mǐn	SV:	clever;witty;smart;prompt
	靈敏		SV:	sensitive;clever;maneuverable
6.	鼻	bí	N:	nose
	鼻子		N:	nose
7.	獵	lyè	V:	hunt
8.	犬	chywǎn	N:	dog
	獵犬		N:	hunting dog
9.	探	tàn	V:	probe;inquire after;try;feel out
	偵探		V/N:	detect/detective
10.	閱	ywè	V:	read;peruse;review;examine; inspect
11.	翻	fān	V:	turnover; turn
	翻閱		V:	examine or read by turning over (pages)
12.	貸	dài	V:	loan; lend (money)
	貸款		VO:	loan; lend (money)
	造房貸款		N:	construction loan
13.	申	shēn	V:	report;notify;explain

	申請		V:	apply;request;petition
	申請書		N:	application;request(in writing)
14.	頁	yè	N:	page
15.	便	byàn	A/LW:	then (similar to 就)
16.	逮	dài	V:	seize; arrest
	逮捕		V:	arrest
17.	訴	sù	V:	sue
	控訴		V:	accuse; charge
18.	詐	jà	V/SV:	deceive feigning;false;pretending
19.	欺	chī	V:	cheat;impose on;take advantage of (one's weakness);oppress
	詐欺.欺詐		V:	cheat; swindle

註：

1.	查出		RV:	find out
2.	案件		N:	case
3.	降低	jyàng	V:	lower; drop
4.	登記		V:	register
5.	最高蘇sū維wei埃āi		N:	Supreme Soviet
6.	聯邦		N:	federation; federal
	聯邦調查局		N:	Federal Bureau of Investigation
7.	股	gǔ	N:	waft;whiff;current of(air stream)

8.	比擬	V:	compare
9.	布bù魯lǔ克林lín	N:	Brooklyn
10.	回想	V:	recollect;reminisce
	回想到	RV:	recollect;remember;recall
11.	已往	MA/N:	in the past; the past
12.	自稱	V:	call oneself; claim (oneself)
13.	波Bwō士頓	PW:	Boston
14.	范fàn茵yīn	N:	FINE (a name)
15.	涉嫌	VO:	be suspected of; be involved in

文言字：

1.	涉嫌	V:	be suspected; be involved (in)
1.1	此事涉嫌之人甚多		In connection with this matter there are many people who are suspected (or involved).
2.	便 byàn	A/LW:	then (similar to 就)
2.1	一看便知		As soon as (you) look at it (you) will know.
3.	比擬	V:	compare
3.1	此二事無法比擬		There is no way to compare these two things.

简体字练习

L.176

(一)这种八一公厘迫击炮发射速度大概每分钟二十发,射程三二九〇码,转动角六度,高低角从四十五度到八十五度.

(二)这种榴弹砲有一个砲长,两个瞄准手,一个載重车驾驶员,六个砲手.

(三)砲手管搬弹药装信管,挖保护砲的壕沟,造胸墙,堆沙袋,跟保养那个砲.

(四)今天此间宣佈俄国已经把登记入伍年龄从十八岁降到十七岁.

(五)联邦调查局有一名嗅觉最灵敏的工作人员,他的鼻子可以和任何猎犬的相比擬.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 806-810)

晴 根 疼

品 肉

B. Radicals

1. 日 (sun, 72) as in: 晴
2. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 根
3. 疒 (sick, 104) as in: 疼
4. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 品
5. 入 (enter, 11) as in: 肉

第一百七十七課

第一部　對話

一個美國人李文跟一個中國人王中研究用中文演講的問題.

李: 中美友好協會請我講演.我得跟您研究研究.

王: 他們請您講甚麼題目?

李: 他們沒說我一定得講甚麼.請我隨便挑選.

王: 您預備講甚麼題目呢?

李: 我預備講講中美兩大民$\overset{\text{dzú}}{\text{族}}$的友$\overset{\text{yí}}{\text{誼}}$.

王: 我覺得這是一個很合式的題目.

李: 我覺得中美這兩個民$\overset{\text{dzú}}{\text{族}}$在最近一百年關係愈來愈近,實在是一件很$\overset{\text{yú}}{\text{愉}}$快的事.

王: 比方說在十九世紀,各强國都跟中國打過仗,只有美國沒有因為侵畧跟中國打

過仗.

李: 就拿義和團的事件來說,美國參加八國聯軍是救在北$\overset{\text{jīng}}{\text{京}}$的公使館,只對$\overset{\text{chywánfěi}}{\text{拳匪}}$作戰,不是對中國作戰.

王: 就拿朝鮮的戰爭說,聯合國軍隊打的是中共不是中國人民;並且貴國政府就$\overset{\text{chéng}}{\text{承}}$認國民政府,所以也不算對中國作戰.

李: 敝國的人民對貴國的留學生向來很歡迎,對貴國留學生在各大學優良的成績也非常$\overset{\text{dzàn}}{\text{讚}}$美.

王: 我本人就是十幾年前在美國的中國學生.過去貴國人對我們留學生的種種好處,我們從來沒有忘記.

李: 敝國對中國留學生特別有好感,並且也給他們不少幫助.比方說在一九四九年中國大陸被中共佔了以後在美國的中國學生經濟來源斷了.敝國國會特別通過一筆款補助中國學生學費,跟生活費.

王: 有不少中國學生因為貴國的幫助,完成了他們的研究,在科學或是文化各方面有很大的貢獻.

李: 我想在我這次的演講裏,特別注重中美兩大民族(dzú)的共同點.

王: 我想中美兩大民族(dzú)的共同點是愛好和平跟尊重個人自由.

李: 我對貴國的歷史稍(shāu)微(wēi)有一點研究.我覺得貴國在歷史上從來沒有侵畧的行為.

王: 敝國從來是根據孔(kǔng)子的王道思想,用文化道德來吸(syī)引(yǐn)我們的隣(lín)國,跟我們合作;不主張用武力征(jēng)服別的民族(dzú).

李: 敝國也從來是主張和平尊重別國的主權,所以在這一點跟貴國一樣.

王: 在您這次的演講中也可以說說中美兩大民族(dzú)愛好自由的國民性.

李: 敝國人民對個人自由是向來尊重的,所以才在任何情形下都要為民主為自由

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fèn
奮鬥.

王：中國人民也是最愛好自由的.中國的農
dzū gān shè
民只要交了國家的地租,就不願意干涉
他們的自由.

李：也就是因為這一點,敝國人民對貴國農
民現在的環境非常同情.

王：我希望您的演講成功!

Translation, Basic Dialogue

On Making a Speech

Lee: The Sino-American Friendship Society asked me to make a speech. I have to discuss this matter with you.

Wáng: Did they say what topic they want you to talk about?

Lee: They did not tell me what I must talk about and asked me to choose any subject I please.

Wáng: What topic do you plan to talk about?

Lee: I plan to talk about the friendship between the two great nations, China and America.

Wáng: I feel that this is an appropriate topic.

Lee: I feel that the relationship between China and America has been getting closer and closer in the last hundred years. This is really a pleasant thing.

Wáng: For instance, during the nineteenth century many major powers fought aggressive wars against China. The United States is the only one that did not.

Lee: Take the Boxer Rebellion as an example. The United States of America joined the invasion forces of the eight countries in order to save her legation in Peking; she fought the boxer bandits, not China.

Wáng: Take the Korean War as an example. The United Nations forces fought the Chinese Communists, not the Chinese people. Furthermore, your country's government recognizes only the Nationalist Government, so this cannot be deemed to be fighting China.

Lee: People in my country have always welcomed students from your country and praised the superior performances of students from your country.

Wáng: I, myself, was a Chinese student in America more than ten years ago. We have never forgotten the good things the people of your country had done for us.

Lee: This country has particularly good feelings towards Chinese students here and has given them a lot of help. In the year 1949, after the Chinese Communists had taken

L.177 the mainland of China, Chinese students in America had their financial sources cut off. The Congress of my country authorized a special amount of money to help these Chinese students in paying their tuition and living expenses.

Wáng: There were quite a few Chinese students who completed their studies with aid from your country. They are now contributing a great deal both culturally and scientifically to society.

Lee: I plan to emphasize in my speech the things common to both China and America, the two great nations.

Wáng: I think the things common to the two great nations, China and America, are love for peace and respect for individual freedom.

Lee: I am well-versed in the study of the history of your country. So I know your country has never taken part in any aggressive action in history.

Wáng: My country has always, in accordance with the principle of "The Princely Way" of Confucius, attracted our neighbours through cultural and moral means to cooperate with us. We do not advocate military conquest of other nations.

Lee: My country, too, advocates peace and respect for the rights and privileges of other countries. So we are like your country in this respect.

Wáng: In your speech you may also talk about the peace-loving nature of the two great nations.

Lee: People in my country have always respected individual freedom. Therefore, we will fight for freedom and democracy under any circumstances.

Wáng: The Chinese people are also the most freedom-loving. For instance, the Chinese farmers do not like the government to interfere with their freedom once they have paid their land rents.

Lee: Just because of this, people in my country sympathize exceedingly with the farmers of your country.

Wáng: I hope your speech will be very successful.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

174.	àihàu	愛好	N/V:	love, love for
175.	běnrén	本人	N:	one self, I, personally
176.	bǔjù	補助	V:	assist, aid by supplement
177.	Chywánfěi	拳匪	N:	Boxers (1900 A.D.)
177.1	tǔfěi	土匪	N:	bandit
178.	dzànměi	讚美	V:	praise
179.	gùngtúngdyǎn	共同點	N:	common (to two or more persons or objects) characteristics
180.	gwómínsyìng	國民性	N:	national characteristics (of people)
181.	hǎugǎn	好感	N:	good feeling towards....., good feeling, good relations
182.	kwǎn	款	N:	money, funds (M: bǐ)
183.	língwó	隣國	N:	neighbor nation
184.	rènhé	任何	A:	any
185.	shāuwēi	稍微	A:	slight, wee, a bit
186.	shēnghwófèi	生活費	N:	living expenses, sustenance expenses
187.	shr̀jyàn	事件	N:	incident, affair
188.	sywéfèi	學費	N:	tuition (fee)
189.	tímu	題目	N:	subject, title (of article, thesis)
190.	wángdàu	王道	N:	Confucius' teaching of the "Princely Way"
191.	Yìhétwán	義和團	N:	Boxers (1900 A.D.)
192.	yōulyáng	優良	SV:	superior
193.	yǒuyí	友誼	N:	friendship
194.	yúkwài	愉快	N/SV:	contentment, comfort, pleasure/ happy, content, comfortable

生詞練習

1. 美國跟中國兩大民族都愛好和平.

2. 本人今天要講的題目是:「世界和平之路」.

3. 政府補助沒錢的學生直接是幫助學生, 間接(indirectly)是國家得到利益.

4. a. 拳匪是反對外國人的組織,也反對中國的基督(dū)徒(tú).

   b. 土匪搶(chyǎng)錢殺人,有時候把別人的房子燒了.

5. 別人讚(dzàn)美我們學生的成績的時候,我們都覺得很高興.

6. 中美兩大民族有很多共同點.

7. 一個國家都有一個國家的國民性.

8. 他對我沒有好感,因為我常常批評(pī píng)他.

9. 我三年前從銀行借了一筆款,到現在還沒還完呢.

10. 世界上有幾個國家常跟隣(lín)國打仗.

11. 他用任何法子都不能叫我作那件事情.

12. 請你稍微(shāu wēi)坐近一點兒.

13. 我們的生活費一年高過一年.

14. 政府對那件事件的發生正在調查呢.

15. 在這個學院學生不必給學費,這是一個很不容易得到的機會.

16. 我要講的題目還沒決定.

17. 中國根據孔子王道思想,不用武力侵畧別國.

18. 人管義和團叫拳匪.他們引起了八國聯軍打進北京去了.

19. 我們學生的成績都很優良(yōu lyáng)因為他們都很用功 (diligent).

20. 我跟張先生的友誼(yí)有二十多年的歷史了.

21. 我們談了兩個多鐘頭討論的結果都很滿意,我們都感覺得很愉(yú)快.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 甚麼機關請史文演講？
2. 中美友好協會要史文講甚麼題目？
3. 史文預備講甚麼題目？
4. 中美兩個民族的關係怎麼樣？
5. 美國跟中國打過仗沒有？
6. 別的強國為甚麼跟中國打仗？
7. 甚麼是義和團事件？
8. 八國聯軍有沒有美國兵參加？
9. 美國參加八國聯軍的目的是甚麼？
10. 在朝鮮戰爭中聯合國是跟那國作戰？
11. 美國對中國的留學生怎麼樣？
12. 中國留學生在美國大學裡的成績怎麼樣？
13. 王中是不是留學生？
14. 美國政府給過中國留學生甚麼幫助？
15. 中國留學生在科學方面有沒有貢獻？

16. 中美兩大民族有甚麼共同點？
17. 史文對於中國的歷史有研究沒有？
18. 史文覺得中國在歷史上有沒有侵略行為？
19. 王中說中國根據甚麼吸引鄰國合作？
20. 王中說中國主張不主張用武力征服別的民族？
21. 史文說美國的主張是甚麼？
22. 美國的主張跟中國的一樣不一樣？
23. 愛好自由是那國的民族性？
24. 史文說美國人民願意不願意為自由奮鬥？
25. 王中說中國人民最愛好甚麼？
26. 王中說中國農民願意不願意政府干涉他們？
27. 史文說美國人民對中國農民怎麼樣？
28. 一九四九年中國大陸發生甚麼事情了？
29. 大陸被中共佔了以後對中國留學生有

L.177 甚麼影響？

30. 大陸被中共佔領了以後留學生的生活費是從那兒來的？

IV Translation Exercise

1. It is very difficult to explain Confucius' "Princely Way" to young people these days.

2. Many Christians were killed by the Boxers in 1900, including both Chinese and foreigners.

3. It is better to read one superior book than to read a hundred bad ones.

4. Please tell him that he may pay as much as he can, I am willing to assist with the rest of the money.

5. When I told him the subject of my speech, he said that he does not want to listen to it.

6. Personally I do not like to walk. But if you want to walk I will accompany you.

7. The common characteristic of these two books is that they both concern Japan.

8. There are no neighboring nations that are as friendly as the United States and Canada.

9. The livelihood of those fishermen is quite comfortable. They do not want to be somebody else.

10. He loves to study, but his eyes are bad. So the doctor told him not to read too much.

11. An amount (item) of money (funds) is being held by his father's friends. This will be given to him when he is 25 years old, or when he gets married.

12. If he is really good, praise him. Otherwise his feelings for you would not be good.

13. The national characteristics of those people are that they are hard working and polite.

14. If you are a bit polite to him, he will think that you like him a great deal. He is that kind of a person.

15. Today I will not be able to see anybody at all. Please tell them that I will call them tomorrow myself.

16. After 40 years of internal warfare and bandits, the new nation finally became really independent.

17. After that incident took place, nobody would speak to him anymore.

18. If tuition were free, then there would be many more students going to that college.

19. Their friendship has lasted over 25 years. It is a pleasure to see such good relationship between people.

20. Funds for the repair of that building had already been used to purchase land for a new building.

第五部　新聞　L.177

(一)　米穩油軟
糖市轉硬

〔本報訊〕週二臺北一般商品躉售市況:糖市轉硬,因到貨僅一百包. 白砂糖一〇六九元,升二十二元. 紅砂糖一〇二九元. 食油市價稍跌,因求售者多. 食米市況續呈平穩.

港金融市場

〔美聯社香港十九日電〕香港金融市場今日行情如下:(以美元為準)

	買價	賣價
英鎊(每鎊)	2.771元	2.806元
日元(千元)	2.473元	2.504元
菲(fēi)律(lyù)賓(bīn)比索	0.250元	0.254元
港幣	0.1748元	0.1754元

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錫跌膠平

〔美聯社星加坡(pwō)十九日電〕馬來亞錫今天收盤價格每擔四三二元,下跌五元. 中午時橡膠價格每磅七角五分,無變動.

(二) 生字：

1.	穩	wěn	SV:	stable; steady
	平穩		SV:	stable; steady
2.	軟	rwǎn	SV:	soft
3.	糖	táng	N:	sugar; candy
4.	躉	dwǔn	V:	to store; to warehouse
	躉售		N/V:	wholesale;sell by wholesale
5.	砂	shā	N:	coarse sand, gravel
	砂糖		N:	granulated sugar
6.	稍	shāu	A:	slightly; a little
7.	跌	dyē	V:	slip; fall; stumble
	下跌		V:	drop; fall
8.	錫	syī	N:	tin
9.	膠	jyāu	V:	gum; glue
10.	盤	pán	N:	plate; tray; disc
	收盤		VO/N:	close(merchandise or finance market)
11.	橡	syàng	N:	chestnut oak
	橡膠		N:	rubber
12.	融	rúng	V:	blend; harmonize
	金融		N:	finance
13.	鎊	bàng	N:	pound sterling
	英鎊		N:	English pound

L.177 註:

1. 週二	N:	Tuesday
2. 商品	N:	merchandise
3. 市况	N:	market condition
4. 食油	N:	edible oil
5. 食米	N:	rice
6. 市價	N:	market price
7. 求售者	N:	seller ("sales seeker" literally)
8. 呈	V:	appear; show
續呈	V:	continue to appear or to show
9. 變動	V/N:	change;vary;fluctuate/change; variation;fluctuation
10. 市場	N:	market
11. 行情	N:	business or trade conditions; custom of a trade
12. 美元	N:	U.S.dollar
以美元為準	N:	use U.S.dollar as standard or basis
13. 日元	N:	Japanese dollar
14. 比索 swō	N:	Peso
15. 港幣	N:	Hongkong currency
16. 如下	Ph:	as follows
17. 圓(元)	N:	dollar

文言字:

1. 呈	V:	appear
1.1 市况稍呈不定.		The market appears slightly disturbed.
2. 求售者:	N:	seller (literally"sales seeker")
2.1 求售者甚眾.		sellers are numerous

简体字练习

(一) 敝国的人民对贵国的留学生向来很欢迎,对贵国留学生在各大学优良的成绩也非常讚美.

(二) 他预备讲中国跟美国最近一百年的关系.我对这个题目有兴趣极了,因为中美两大民族的友谊愈来愈好.

(三) 听说在他演讲里,他要特别注重中美两大民族的共同点,好象:爱好和平跟尊重个人自由.

(四) 我们参观那个人办的工厂,并且跟他讨论办工厂的问题.我们谈了一个多钟头,都感觉得很满意.他很欢迎人去参观.

(五) 马来亚锡,今天收盘价格每担四三二元,下跌五元.中午时橡膠价格每磅七角五分,无变动.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 811-815)

溝 剩 掃
(沟)

週 店

B. Radicals

1. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 溝
2. 刀 (knife, 18) as in: 剩
3. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 掃
4. 辶 (stop & go, 162) as in: 週
5. 广 (shelter, 53) as in: 店

第一百七十八課

第一部　對話

一個士官長史文跟幾個新兵(趙,錢,孫,李)談陸軍的指揮$\overset{\text{syī}}{\text{系}}$統兵科跟$\overset{\text{byān}}{\text{編}}$制.

史:今天要跟你們談談陸軍的指揮$\overset{\text{syī}}{\text{系}}$統,兵科,跟$\overset{\text{byān}}{\text{編}}$制.你們可以隨便問問題.

趙:兵分甚麼階級?

史:兵分上等兵,一等兵,二等兵.

錢:士官分多少階級?

史:士官分下士,中士,上士,士官長,行政士官長.

孫:軍官裏頭尉官有多少階級?

史:尉官分$\overset{\text{jwǔn}}{\text{准}}$尉,少尉,中尉,上尉.

李:校官分多少階級?

史:校官分少校,中校,上校.

李:將官呢?

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史: 將官分$\overset{\text{jwǔn}}{\text{准}}$將,少將,中將,上將,跟特級上將.

趙: 陸軍裏有甚麼$\overset{\text{byān}}{\text{編}}$成單位?

史: 最小的單位是組,組以上是班,排,連,營,團,旅,師,軍,軍團,跟集團軍.可是只有師炮兵才用旅.集團軍也只是在打仗的時候才有.

錢: 請您給我說一說陸軍裏的兵科.

史: 我先說兵種.陸軍的兵種有三個:步兵,炮兵,裝甲兵.

孫: 這三個兵種以外,陸軍都有那些兵科?

史: 有$\overset{\text{sǎn}}{\text{傘}}$兵,工兵,通訊兵,兵工部隊,化學部隊,運輸部隊,憲兵部隊,財務處,副官處,經理處,軍法處,軍醫處,陸軍婦女隊,(隨軍)教士,跟一般參謀.

李: 甚麼是一般參謀?

史: 一般參謀包括參一人事,參二情報,參三作戰與訓練,跟參四後勤.

趙: 你可以給我們講講步兵師的$\overset{\text{byān}}{\text{編}}$制麼?

史: 一個步兵師有三個步兵團.

錢: 除了步兵團以外,没有別的單位麼?

史: 還有很多別的單位.比方說兵器營,裝甲兵營,軍医營,工兵營,師炮兵,經理官連,通訊連.

孫: 像兵器營那樣單位的營長,也是一般参謀麼?

史: 不是的.他不但是那個兵器營的指揮官,也是師長的特業参謀.

李: 請您說說師司令部.

史: 師司令部有参謀長跟参一参二参三参四的参謀.也有憲兵連,裝甲步兵連,軍樂隊排,軍医排,跟本部連.

趙: 我們聽說美國陸軍有五角$\overset{\text{byān}}{\text{編}}$制的部隊.您可以給我說一點麼?

史: 五角$\overset{\text{byān}}{\text{編}}$制的部隊太複雜,我只好給你們大概說一點.比方說一個五角編制的步兵師没有團,可是有五個戰鬥$\overset{\text{chyún}}{\text{羣}}$,再加上

別的支援部隊跟勤務部隊.

錢:現在還用這種編制麼?

史:現在更加改良,用 ROAD (陸軍師改編目標) 的觀念,可以活動參用混合戰鬥機動營,像——步兵,戰車,機械化,傘兵,——按各地區的需要組成一個師.這種編制有很大的機動性,火力也比平常的步兵師效率增加得多.

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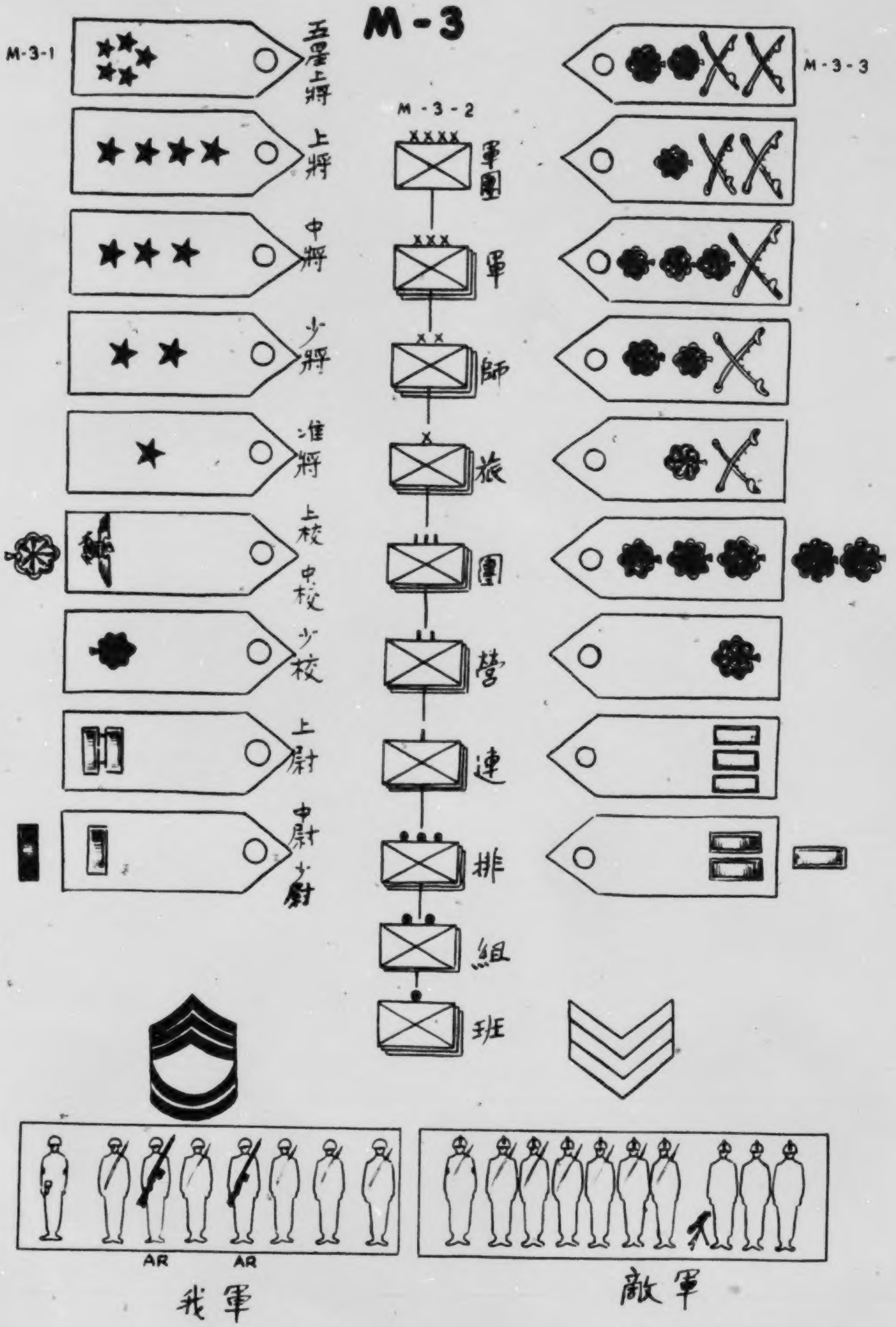

M-3-1
五星上將
上將
中將
少將
准將
上校
中校
少校
上尉
中尉
少尉
M-3-2
軍團
軍
師
旅
團
營
連
排
組
班
M-3-3
AR
AR
我軍
敵軍

RANKS IN THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
中華民國陸空軍階級

特級上將	tèjí-shàngjyàng*	General of the Army :or the Air Force
一級上將	yìjí-shàngjyàng	:general,1st grade
二級上將	èrjí-shàngjyàng	:general,2nd grade
中將	jūngjyàng	:lieutenant general
少將	shàujyàng	:major general
上校	shàngsyàu	:colonel
中校	jūngsyàu	:lieutenant colonel
少校	shàusyàu	:major
上尉	shàngwèi	:captain
中尉	jūngwèi	:first lieutenant
少尉	shàuwèi	:second lieutenant
准尉	jwǔnwèi	:warrant officer
一等士官長	yìděng-shr̀gwānjǎng	:M/Sgt,1st class
二等士官長	èrděng-shr̀gwānjǎng	:M/Sgt,2nd class
三等士官長	sānděng-shr̀gwānjǎng	:M/Sgt,3rd class
上士	shàngshr̀	:sergeant 1st class
中士	jūngshr̀	:sergeant
下士	syàshr̀	:corporal
上等兵	shàngděngbīng	:private 1st class
一等兵	yìděngbīng	:private
二等兵	èrděngbīng	:recruit

*Reserved for the President of the Republic of China

RANKS IN THE NAVY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

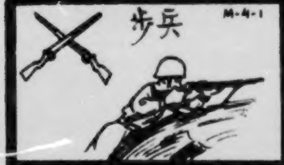
中華民國海軍階級

特級上將	tèjí-shàngjyàng*	:Admiral of the Fleet
一級上將	yìjí-shàngjyàng	:admiral,1st grade
二級上將	èrjí-shàngjyàng	:admiral,2nd grade
中將	jūngjyàng	:vice admiral
少將	shàujyàng	:rear admiral
代將	dàijyàng**	:commodore
上校	shàngsyàu	:captain
中校	jūngsyàu	:commander
少校	shàusyàu	:lieutenant commander
上尉	shàngwèi	:lieutenant
中尉	jūngwèi	:lieutenant,junior grade
少尉	shàuwèi	:ensign
准尉	jwǔnwèi	:warrant officer
一等士官長	yìděng-shr̀gwānjǎng	:CPO, 1st class
二等士官長	èrděng-shr̀gwānjǎng	:CPO, 2nd class
三等士官長	sānděng-shr̀gwānjǎng	:CPO, 3rd class
上士	shàngshr̀	:petty officer,1st class
中士	jūngshr̀	:petty officer,2nd class
下士	syàshr̀	:petty officer,3rd class
上等兵	shàngděngbīng	:seaman,senior class
一等兵	yìděngbīng	:seaman, 1st class
二等兵	èrděngbīng	:seaman, 2nd class
學兵	sywébīng	:seaman apprentice
新兵	syīnbīng	:seaman recruit

*Reserved for the President of the Republic of China

** A temporary rank for captain whose new assignment calls for the rank of a flag officer

M-4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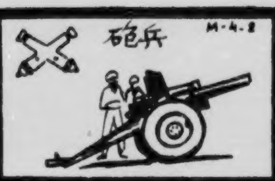
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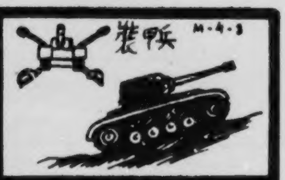
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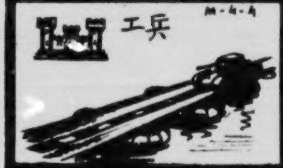
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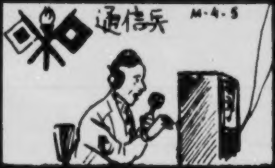
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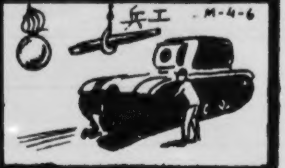
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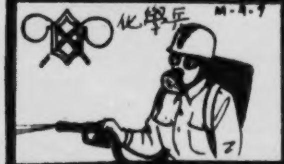
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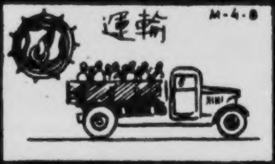
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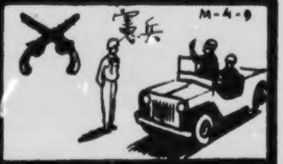
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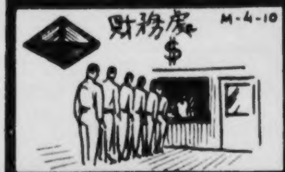
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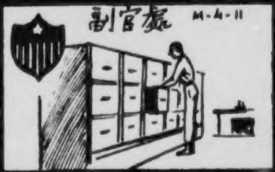
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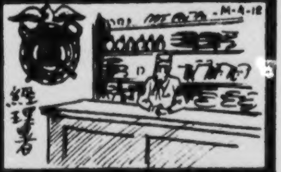
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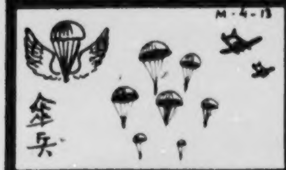
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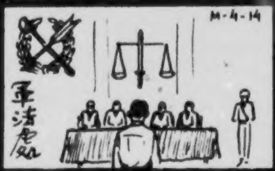
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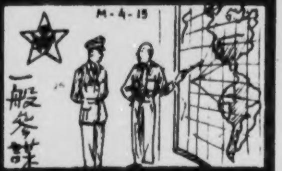
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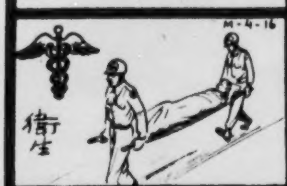
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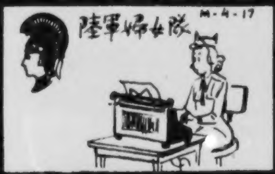
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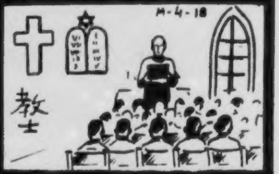
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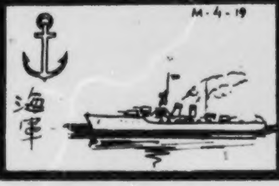
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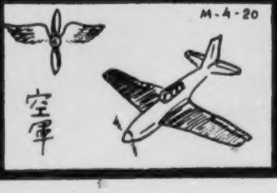
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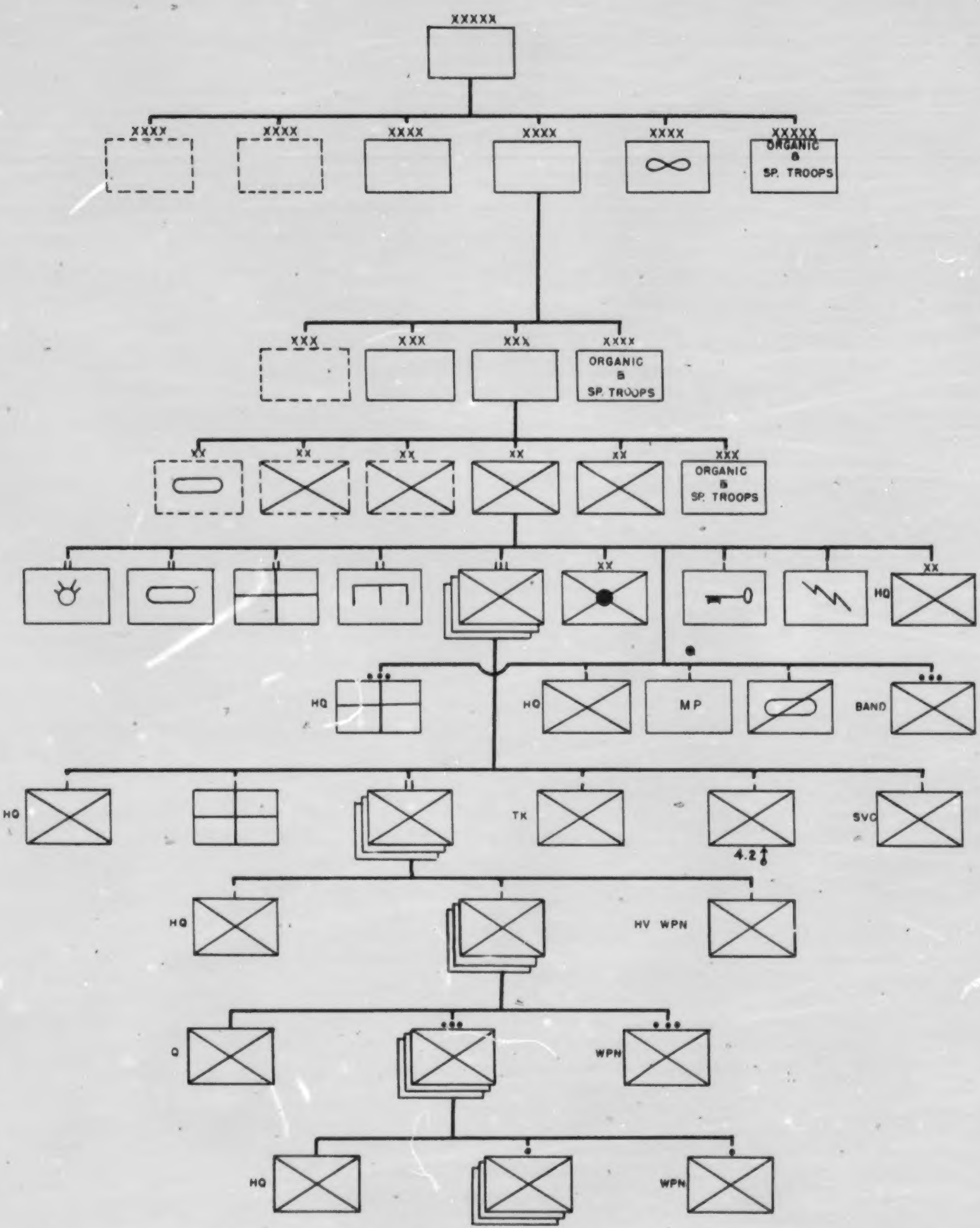
M-5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HV WPN
Q
WPN
HQ
WPN

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A Master Sergeant, Shř Wén, talks
with some recruits (Jāu, Chyán, Swūn,
and Lǐ) concerning the Army's system
of command, branches and organizations.

Shř: Today I want to talk to you concerning the Army's system of command, branches, and organization. You may ask questions at all times.

Jāu: Into what ranks are soldiers divided?

Shř: The soldiers are classified into privates-first class, privates, and privates (E-1).

Chyán: What about non-commissioned ranks?

Shř: The non-commissioned ranks consist of corporals, sergeants, sergeants first class, master sergeants, and sergeants major.

Swūn: How many company-level ranks are there among the officers?

Shř: They include the second lieutenants, first lieutenants, and the captains.

Lǐ: How many ranks among field grade officers?

Shř: These include majors, lieutenant colonels, and colonels.

Lǐ: How about general officers?

Shř: These are divided into brigadier, major general, lieutenant general, full general, and general of the army.

Jāu: What organizational units are there in the Army?

Shř: The smallest unit is the section. Next in line are the squad, the platoon, the company, the battalion, the regiment, the brigade, the division, the Corps, the Army, and the Army Group. But only the divisional artillery have the brigade; and only in time of war do we have the army group.

Chyán: Please tell us something about the branches of service in the Army.

Shř: Let me first tell you about the kinds of service. These include the three: infantry, artillery, and the armored.

Swūn: Besides these three types of service, what subclasses are there.

Shř: There are the engineers, the paratroopers, the communications corps, the engineer corps, the chemical warfare corps, the transportation troops, the military police, the finance section, the adjutant's section, the quartermaster's section, the judge advocate's section, the medical section, the Women's Auxillary Army Corps, the Chaplain, and the General Staff.

Lǐ: What is the gendral staff?

Shř: The general staff consists of G-1, personnel; G-2, intelligence, G-3, operations and training; and G-4, service forces.

Jàu: Can you tell me something about the organization of the Infantry Division?

Shř: Each Infantry Division contains three infantry regiments.

Chyán: Aside from infantry regiments, are there other units?

Shř: There are still many other units. For instance, the weapons battalion, the armored troops, the military medicine battalion, the engineers battalion, the divisional artillery, the quartermaster's company, and the Communications company.

Swūn: Are the commanders of such units as the Weapons Battalion, the general staff?

Shř: Not only is he the commander of that particular regiment, he is also the Divisional Commander's Special Staff.

Lǐ: Please tell us something about Divisional Headquarters.

Shř: Divisional Headquarters consists of the Chief-of-Staff, the G-1, G-2, G-3, and G-4 staff officers, as well as a Military Police Company, armored infantry company, a military band platoon, a military medical platoon, as well as the headquarters company.

Jàu: I heard that the Army is organized according to the pentomic system. Can you tell us something about this?

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Shř: The system is very complicated. I shall just give you a rough idea. For instance, the pantomic system of organization does not provide for regiments. But it does provide for fire combat groups, as well as for other supporting troops and service troops.

Chyán: Is this system still in use?

Shř: It has been further improved. Under the ROAD (Reorganization Objective Army Division) concept, utilizing mixed interchangeable combat maneuver battalions including infantry, tank, mechanized and parachute infantry. A ROAD Division is formed to meet varying requirements everywhere. This system has greater mobility and fire power than the ordinary infantry division.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

195. byānjr̀	編制	V/N:	organize/ organization
196. chínwubùdwèi	勤務部隊	N:	service corps
196.1 chínwu	勤務	N:	service
196.2 tèbyéchínwu	特別勤務	N:	special service
197. chù	處	N:	section, place
197.1 tsáiwuchù	財務處	N:	finance section
197.2 fùgwānchù	副官處	N:	adjutant's section
197.3 jīnglǐgwānchù	經理處	N:	quartermaster's section
198.4 jyūnfǎchù	軍法處	N:	judge advocate's section
198.5 jyūnyīchù	軍醫處	N:	medical section
198. dz̀dzú	自足	SV:	self sufficient
199. dzúé	足額	SV:	full strength (personnel)
200. dzǔhéyíng	組合營	N:	composite battalion
201. gǎibyān	改編	V:	reorganize
202. jàndòuchyún	戰鬥羣	N:	combat group
203. jr̄dwèi	支隊	N:	detachment
204. jřhwēisyìtǔng	指揮系統	N:	chain of command
205. jyūnshr̀dàibyǎutwán	軍事代表團	N:	military delegation
206. rénshr̀	人事	N:	personnel
207. shóu	熟	SV:	(to be) well acquainted with
208. shŕyǒurénshù	實有人數	N:	actual strength
209. tsáiwuchù	財務處	N:	finance section
209.1 tsáiwù	財務	N:	finance
209.2 tsáiwugwān	財務官	N:	finance officer

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210.	tsānyī	参一	N:	G-1 (S-1)
210.1	tsānsz̀	參四	N:	G-4
211.	tsānmóujyūnshr̀	參謀軍士	N:	staff sgt.
212.	tswèirwòsyìng	脆弱性	N:	vulnerability
212.1	tswèirwò	脆弱	SV:	vulnerable
213.	tūngsyìnjūngsyīn	通信中心	N:	communications center
214.	wǔjyǎubyānjr̀	五角編制	N:	pentomic
215.	yǔ	與	CV:	with
216.	ywándždàntóu	原子彈頭	N:	atomic warhead

Notes:

1.	Ywēhàn	約翰	N:	transliteration of John

生詞練習

byān
1. 敵人很想知道我們陸軍的編制.

chín
2. 美國陸軍的勤務部隊比蘇聯跟中共的都多.

chín
3. 勤務部隊負責軍隊裏頭各種勤務.

4. 營區裏頭的圖書館跟運動場都是特別勤務的工作.

5. a. 一個軍團司令部有很多處,像財務處,副官處,經理官處,軍法處,甚麼的.

   b. 財務處管軍隊用的錢.

   c. 副官處負責指揮那個部隊所有的副官.

   dzé
   d. 軍隊裏的補給都是經理官處的責任.
   (responsbility)

   e. 軍官跟兵做了犯法的事,就送到軍法處去.

   f. 軍官跟士兵生病的時候,就到軍醫處去看病.

6. 中共天天希望　吃的東西方面可以自足.

7. 一個部隊要是不足額,不容易打勝仗.

8. 一個組合營跟普通的步兵營的編制不一樣.

9. 要是一個部隊人員損失太多,就得改編.

10. 戰鬥羣没有一師那麼大,也不像一個組合營那麼小.

11. 打仗的時候有時候得派一個支隊出去巡邏.

12. 打仗的時候要是指揮系統不清楚一定很亂.

13. 美國在聯合國有一個很大的軍事代表團.

14. 美國陸軍有一處專門管人事.

15. 經理官對各種補給都應當很熟.

16. 打仗的時候得注意一個部隊的實有人

數,不能就看編制上的人數.

17. a. 一個國家的財務要是很亂,一定有麻煩.

b. 財務官不能用財務處的錢買他們自己私人要用的東西.

18. 參一管人事方面的事.

19. 參四負責補給的工作.

20. 參謀處的人員不都是軍官,也有參謀軍士.

21. a. 一個好參謀發現敵人那兒有脆弱性,就計劃在那兒攻擊敵人.

b. 人要是不注意吃的東西,身體就一定會脆弱了.

22. 打仗的時候破壞敵人通信中心是最有效的辦法.

23. 美國陸軍現在已經不用五角編制.

24. 原子彈頭與普通彈頭很不一樣.

25. 有原子彈頭的炮彈破壞的力量很大.

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第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 打仗的時候要是指揮系統很亂,有甚麼壞處?
2. 請你説一説陸軍裏的兵科.
3. 請你説一説美國陸軍步兵連的編制.
4. 我們學校的司令部有些甚麼組?
5. 請你説一説美國陸軍步兵師的司令部有些甚麼處?
6. 美國陸軍步兵師的財務處,管甚麼事?
7. 美國陸軍的財務官負責甚麼?
8. 請你説一説美國陸軍的參一人事,管甚麼事?
9. 請你説一説美國陸軍的參四後勤,管甚麼事?
10. 甚麼是五角編制?
11. 美國陸軍現在都是五角編制的麼?
12. 勤務部隊管甚麼事情?

13. 美國陸軍的特別勤務,管甚麼事?

14. 戰鬥章在甚麼樣的部隊裏頭才有?

15. 美國陸軍都已經改編五角編制了麼?

16. 組合營是甚麼意思?

17. 原子大炮用的炮彈有原子彈頭麼?

18. 原子彈跟原子彈頭一樣麼?

19. 足額是甚麼意思?

20. 打仗的時候一個部隊不足額,有甚麼壞處?

21. 實有人數是甚麼意思?

22. 美國為甚麼要派軍事代表團到外國去?

23. 自足是甚麼意思?

24. 美國是不是自足的國家?

25. 誰管理這個學校?

26. 工業管理是甚麼?

27. 打仗的時候通訊(信)中心讓敵人破壞了,有甚麼危險?

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28. 美國陸軍裏支隊比一個排大還是小？

29. 打仗的時候要是一個國家的軍隊很脆弱，可以打勝仗麼？

30. 打仗的時候要是一方面的脆弱性被敵人知道了，有甚麼危險？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Right after the war, almost all nations had military delegations in other countries.
2. The troops were reorganized in order to be able to fight modern warfare.
3. The organization of the Chinese Army has been changed again. What is the organization at the present time.
4. When the classes reach full strength, no more students can register.
5. The communications center has a great deal of machinery and equipment.
6. The chain of command should not be too complicated. Otherwise you will have trouble in your organization.
7. Many new weapons can take an atomic warhead. But they can also take (use) conventional warheads.
8. The medical section has both doctors and nurses. They are all military people.
9. The service corps are in charge of services and supplies.
10. Before the reorganization what was the name of the combat group?
11. I am well acquainted with my brothers' friends. Ask me anything you want about them.
12. The actual strength of the company was about 450 men.
13. A detachment was sent to the next city to garrison it.
14. I was made responsible for the finances of the club. If you want to pay me anything I will give you an official receipt.
15. I will go with you if you do not stay there too long.
16. G-4 will convene a conference at 16:00 today. Do you plan to be there?

17. The finance officer told everybody that he will issue the pay on the 31st of the month.

18. The personnel officer in that organization is my brother, but I cannot ask him to give you a job.

19. If the school is to be self-sufficient, we must ask for more tuition.

20. I am well acquainted with conditions in that city. I can take you there if you do not dare to go there yourself.

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第五部　新聞

(一) 中共再迫馮(Féng)友蘭(lán)批判孔(Kǔng)子思想

〔中聯社訊〕　據新華社透露陷身匪區的哲學家馮(Féng)友蘭(lán)最近又奉命對孔子哲學思想問題按照共黨教條展開批判. 據稱馮氏最近在北京大學的一次學術討論會上提出報告. 詳細內容未透露.

美內州試場昨試爆氫彈

〔合眾國際社內華達(dá)州試驗場六日電〕在美國境內所舉行的最大一次核子爆炸今天震撼了內華達(dá)州南部沙漠. 這是第一次所已知道的在美國舉行的氫彈型的裝置的爆炸.

這次龐大的爆炸是在試驗的沙漠地帶的地底深處舉行的. 這次熱核子大爆炸乃是

美國將於境內舉行近四年來首次大氣層中試驗的前奏. 低空的爆炸暫定明晨舉行.

(二) 生字:

1.	透	tòu	V/SV:	pass through;penetrate;transparent
2.	露	lù	V:	expose;disclose;show
	透露		V:	disclose; reveal; divulge
3.	哲	jé	SV/V:	wise;discerning/to know intuitively
	哲學		N:	philosophy
	哲學家		N:	philosopher
4.	奉	fèng	V:	receive
	奉命		VO:	receive order
5.	爆	bàu	V:	explode;burst;pop;crack
	試爆		V:	test explosion
	爆炸		V/N:	explode/explosion
6.	氫	chīng	N:	hydrogen
	氫彈		N:	hydrogen bomb
7.	撼	hàn	V:	shake; move
	震撼		V:	shake
8.	沙	shā	N:	sand
9.	漠	mwò	N:	sandy plain; sand desert
	沙漠		N:	desert
10.	型	syíng	N:	type; model; size
11.	龐	páng	SV:	huge; confused
	龐大		SV:	huge; gigantic; enormous
12.	京	jīng	N:	capital
	北京		N:	Peking
	北京大學		N:	Peking University

L.178 註：

1.	馮Féng友蘭lán	N:	name of a contemporary Chinese philosopher
2.	批判	V/N:	criticize;review/criticism;review
3.	孔 kǔng 子	N:	Confucius
4.	思想	N:	thought; thinking
5.	中聯社	N:	name of a news agency
6.	陷身	VO:	fallen in or trapped in
7.	匪區	N:	bandit territory area
8.	教 jyàu 條	N:	doctrines; dogma
9.	學術討論會	N:	symposium
10.	內(華達)州	N:	state of Nevada
11.	試場	N:	testing ground
12.	熱核子	N:	thermo-nuclear
13.	首次	A:	first time
14.	大氣層	N:	atmospheric strata
15.	前奏	N:	prelude
16.	低空	N:	low altitude
17.	暫定	V:	temporarily or tentatively set
18.	明晨	N:	tomorrow morning

文言字：

1. 奉命　VO: receive order

1.1 昨日彼奉命前往歐(ōu)洲開會

Yesterday he received an order to go to Europe to attend a meeting.

1.2 奉司令之命

received the commander's order or by order of the commander.

间体字练习

(一)陆軍里编成单位有组,班,排,连,营,团,旅,师,軍,軍团,集团軍,等〻.

(二)五角编制的部队太複杂,步兵师没有团,可是有五个战斗羣,再加上别的支援部队跟勤务部队.

(三)陆軍师改编目标的观念,可以活动参用混合战斗机动营,按各地区的需要组成一个师.

(四)打仗的时候破坏敌人通信中心是打败敌人最有效的办法.

(五)据新华社透露陷身匪区的哲学家,冯友兰,最近又奉命对孔子哲学思想问题,按照共党教条展开批判.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 816-820)

醉 拉 幸

答 達

(达)

B. Radicals

1. 酉 (new wine, 164) as in: 醉
2. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 拉
3. 干 (shield, 51) as in: 幸
4. 竹 (bamboo, 118) as in: 答
5. 辶 (stop & go, 162) as in: 達

第一百七十九課

第一部 對話

一個士官長王大中給幾個新
兵(趙,錢,孫,李)講地圖pàn判讀.

王:今天要給你們講地圖pàn判讀.這是新兵很要緊的一種訓練.我講的時候你們有問題可以隨便問.

趙:一個地區的地圖,是不是得把那個地區所有的地màu貌都包括進去?

王:一個軍事地圖,應該把那個地區的地màu貌都包括進去.比方說地形起fú伏都得在地圖上畫清楚,指揮官才能决定戰術計劃.

錢:地形起fú伏怎麼表示呢?

王:我們有等高線.一樣高的地方都在一條等高線上,並且做地圖的時候得有比例尺,表示地圖上的距離跟實在距離的比例.

孫: 這個地圖上有很多顏色,都代表甚麼?

王: 藍(lán)色代表水,像江,河,濕(shr̄)地,甚麼的.

李: 綠(lyù)的呢?

王: 綠(lyù)的代表森(sēn)林,樹林子,果園(ywán),草地,耕(gēng)作地,甚麼的.棕(dzūng)色或是灰(hwēi)色代表地貌(màu),像等高線,山,高地,山凹(wā),山脊(jí),斜(syé)坡(pwō),凹(wā)地,懸(sywán)崖(yái),甚麼的.

趙: 紅顏色表示危險麼?

王: 紅顏色平常代表大路,包括壓(yà)平路,未壓(yà)平路,碎(swèi)石路,甚麼的.有的時候也代表禁(jìng)區或是危險地區.

錢: 黑顏色代表甚麼?

王: 黑顏色代表所有人造的東西,像建築物,橋,鐵路,跟沒用紅顏色代表的小路.

孫: 甚麼顏色代表城?

王: 黃顏色代表城.除了知道這些顏色以外,你們得知道看地圖座標.

李: 為甚麼呢?

王:用橫(héng)座標跟縱(dzùng)座標,你才知道這些地貌(màu)跟人造的東西的地位.

趙:您剛剛說的顏色,每一種都代表那麼多不同的東西,怎麼分別呢?

王:我們用標記符(fú)號分,比方說大路用紅的,壓(yà)平路未壓(yà)平路跟碎(swèi)石路顏色一樣,可是標記符(fú)號不一樣.

錢:除了這些標記符(fú)號以外,我們還得記甚麼?

王:除了已經說過的以外,別的像天文台,工業區,地雷區,飛機場,發電廠,小山,電話線,電報線,十字路口,丁(dīng)字路口的路,甚麼的,都有標記符(fú)號,你們都得記得.

孫:各種兵科,兵器,也都有標記符(fú)號,我們也得知道麼?

王:都得知道,兵科兵器以外,各種防禦工事,防區地境線,戰鬥地區前邊,前進軸(jǒu)線,攻擊發起線,甚麼的,也都有標記符(fú)號,也得

知道.

李: 您今天給我們講完以後,我們有沒有機會練習地圖判讀?

pàn

王: 明天我們練習圖上作業.

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

A sergeant, Wáng Dàjūng, explains map reading
to several recruits (Jàu, Chyán, Swūn, Lǐ).

Wáng: Today I want to explain map reading to you. This is an important training for the recruits. If you have any question you can ask me as I explain this to you.

Jàu: Does the map of a place include all terrain features?

Wáng: A military map should include terrain features of that place. For instance, relief should be drawn on the map very clearly, before the Commanding officer can decide on tactics and plans.

Chyán: How is the relief shown on the map?

Wáng: We use contour lines. We draw places of the same height along the same contour line. When we make map we have to have a scale showing ratio of the distance on the map and the actual distance.

Swūn: What do the colors on the map represent?

Wáng: Blue represents water, such as rivers, lakes, swamps, and so forth.

Lǐ: What is the green color for?

Wáng: Green represents forests, woods, orchards, grasslands, farms, and so forth. Brown or grey represents terrain such as contour lines, mountains, highlands, valleys, ravines, slopes, and precipices.

Jàu: Does red represent danger?

Wáng: Red usually represents main roads, including improved unimproved roads, gravel roads, and so forth. Sometimes it represents off limits or dangerous areas.

Chyán: What does black represent?

Wáng: Black color represents all man made things, such as buildings, bridges, railroads and small road which are not represented by red .

Swūn: What color represents a city?

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Wáng: Yellow color represents city. Besides colors, you should know how to read coordinates on the map.

Lǐ: Why?

Wáng: With the X-coordinate and the Y-coordinate you will know the terrain and the position of man made things.

Jàu: You just mentioned that each color represents many different things. How do you tell the difference?

Wáng: We use symbols. For instance, we use red color for main roads. Improved roads, and gravel roads are all in the same color. But we use different symbols.

Chyán: Besides symbols, what else do we have to remember?

Wáng: In addition to what we have just mentioned, others, such as observatories, industrial areas, mine areas, airports, power plants, small hills, telephone lines, cross-roads, road juctions, and so forth, all have symbols, you should remember them all.

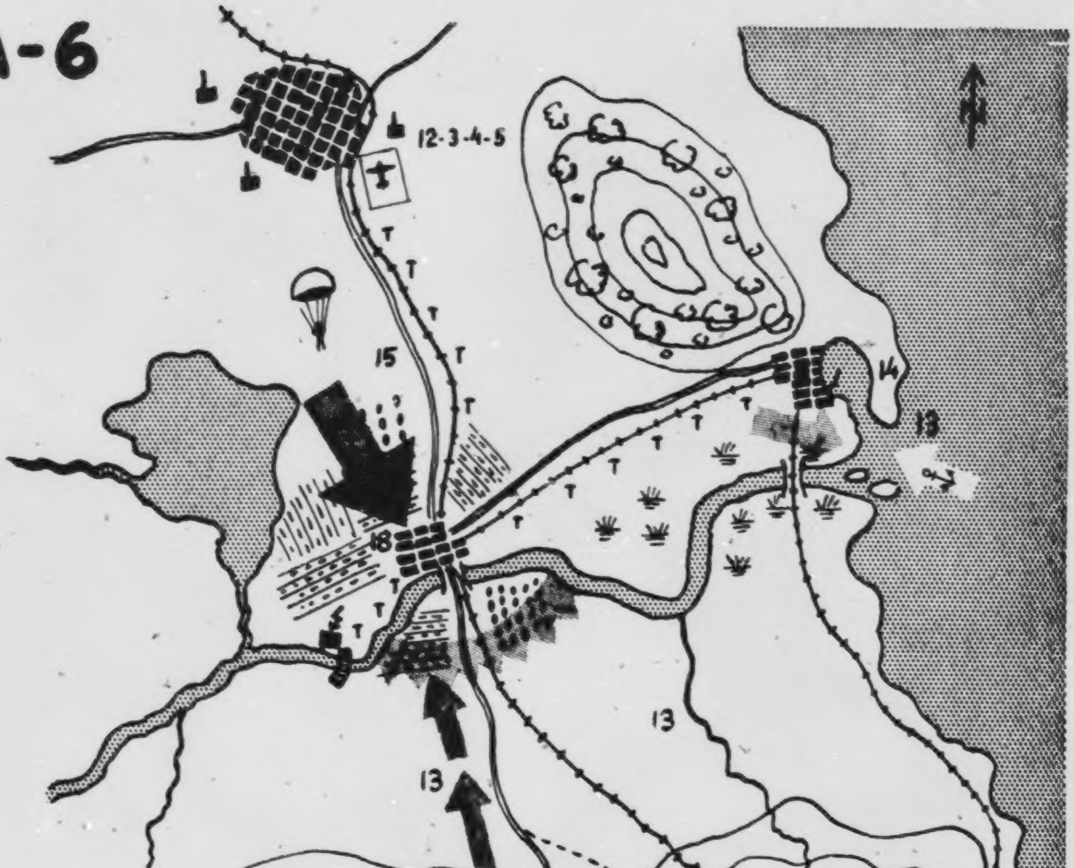
Swūn: Various arms, weapons also have symbols, do we have to know these also?

Wáng: All these have to be remembered. In addition to arms and weapons, defense works, boundary of sections of defense, forward edge of the battle area, axis of advance, and line of departure, all have symbols, you should know them all also.

Lǐ: After your explnations today, are we going to have an opportunity to review map reading?

Wáng: Tomorrow we will do map exercise.

M-6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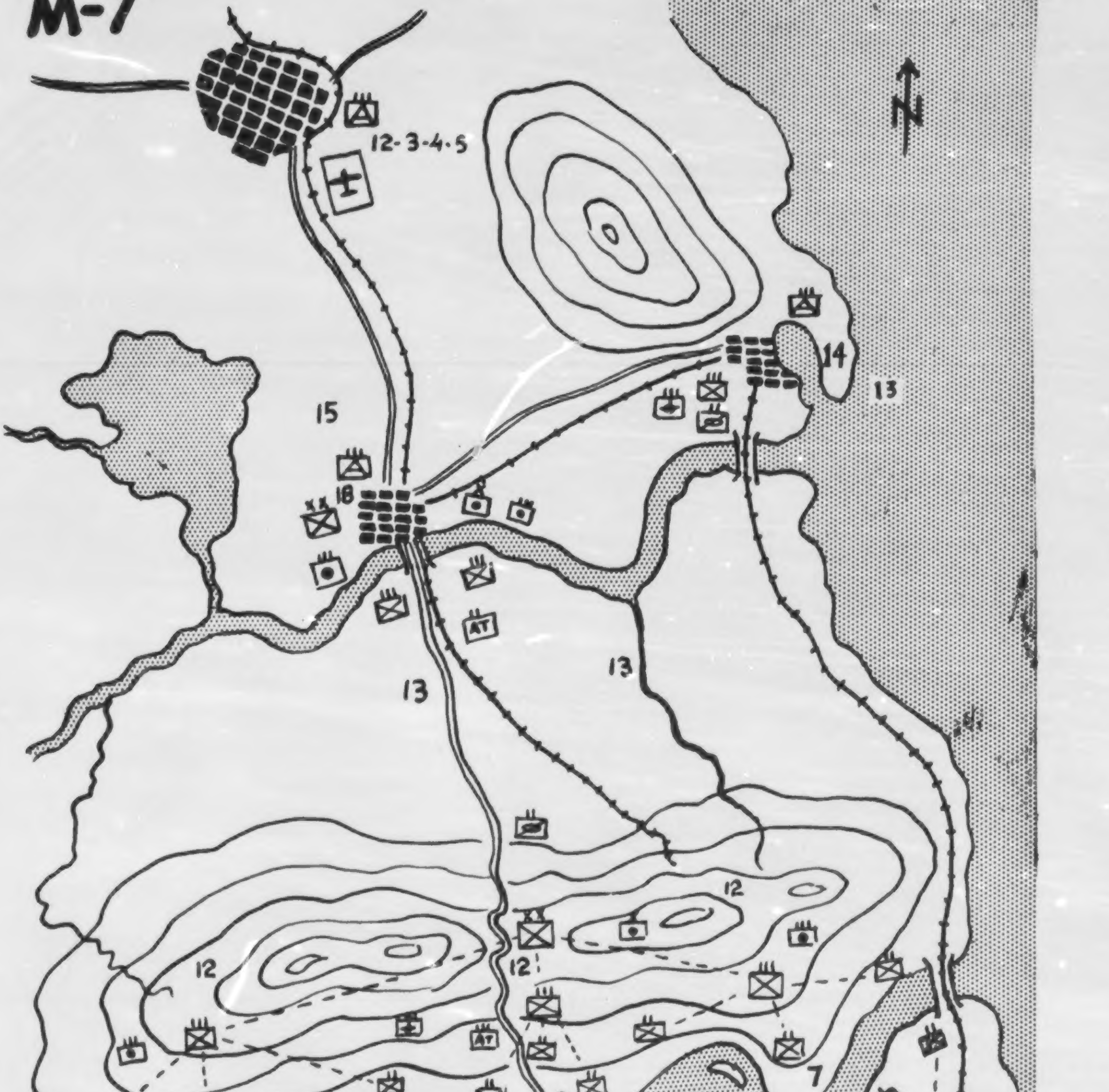
M-7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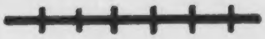
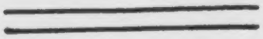
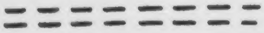
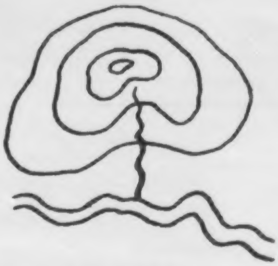
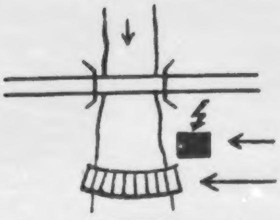
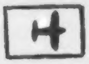
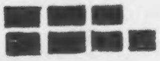
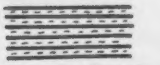
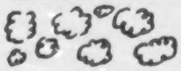
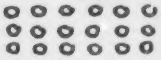
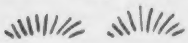
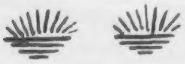
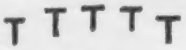
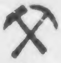
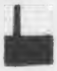
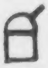
我軍

M-8

M-8 1	鐵路（單軌）	
M-8 2	壓平路	
M-8 3	未壓平路	
M-8 4	山 (水流入河)	
M-8 5	橋,水壩,發電廠	
M-8 6	飛機場	
M-8 7	房屋	
M-8 8	耕作地	
M-8 9	樹	
M-8 10	果園	
M-8 11	草地	
M-8 12	濕地	
M-8 13	電話線,電報線	
M-8 14	礦	
M-8 15	工廠	
M-8 16	天文台	

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第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

217.	bǐlìchř	比例尺	N:	scale (map)
217.1	bǐlì	比例	N:	ratio
218.	byāujìfúhàu	標記符號	N:	symbol
219.	děnggāusyàn	等高線	N:	contour line
220.	dìmàu	地貌	N:	terrain features
221.	dìsyíngchǐfú	地形起伏	N:	relief
222.	túshàngdzwòyè	圖上作業	N:	map exercise
223.	dìtúpàndú	地圖判讀	N:	map reading
224.	dīngdz̀lùkǒu	丁字路口	N:	road junction
225.	dzùngdzwòbyāu	縱座標	N:	Y-(co)ordinate
225.1	héngdzwòbyāu	橫座標	N:	X-(co)ordinate
226.	fādyànchǎng	發電廠	N:	power plant
227.	gāudì	高地	N:	high ground
228.	gēngdzwòdì	耕作地	N:	cultivated field
229.	gwǒywán	果園	N:	orchard
230.	hwēi	灰	SV:	grey (color)
231.	jàndòu dìchyū chyánbyān	戰鬥地區前邊	N:	forward edge of battle area
232.	shr̄dì	濕地	N:	swamp
232.1	shr̄	濕	SV:	wet
233.	shŕdzài	實在	A:	actually
234.	swèishŕlù	碎石路	N:	gravel road
235.	sywányái	懸崖	N:	precipice
236.	syépwō	斜坡	N:	slope
237.	tyānwéntái	天文台	N:	observatory
238.	wādì	凹地	N:	concave ground, depression
239.	yàpínglù	壓平路	N:	improved road
239.1	wèiyàpínglù	未壓平路	N:	unimproved road

生詞練習

1. 地圖上一定得有比例尺.

2. 在這兒學生跟先生的比例是十比一.

3. 軍官對地圖上的標記符號應當很熟.

4. 地圖上的等高線是表示那些地方一樣高.

5. 參謀研究作戰計劃的時候常常得注意
màu
戰場的地貌.

fú
6. 有一種特別的地圖把地形起伏畫的很清楚.

7. 在軍官學校裏學生常常作圖上作業.

pàn
8. 上地理課的時候學生很喜歡作地圖判讀.

9. 丁字路口跟十字路口不太一樣.

dzūng
10. a. 地圖上的縱座標是從上到下的.

héng
b. 地圖上的橫座標是從左到右的.

11. 這個地方用的電都是一個大發電廠供

給的.

12. 他的房子在高地所以可以把這個城各處都看的很清楚.

13. 你不應當在耕(gēng)作地開汽車.

14. 那個果園裏蘋(pín)果香蕉(jyāu)都有麼?

15. 軍服不是灰(hwēi)顏色的就是草綠色的.

16. 敵人已經到了我們戰鬥地區前邊了.

17. 我們的戰車過不了那個濕(shŕ)地.

18. 下雨的時候要是不穿雨衣你的衣裳一定很濕(shŕ).

19. 要是你實在有事你可以請短期差假.

20. 這個城的路多半是碎(swèi)石路.

21. 我們的陣地後邊是懸崖(sywán yái)敵人一定上不來.

22. 這個斜(syé)坡太高我的汽車太舊恐怕上不去了.

23. 美國最大的天文台不在紐約.

wā
24. 敵人的機槍陣地在那個山頂的凹地.

yà swèi
25. a. 壓平路比碎石路平得多,我們的汽車可以開得很快.

wèi yà yà
b. 這個地方未壓平路跟壓平路的比例是三比一.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 打仗的時候有很多壓平路對裝甲部隊有甚麼好處？
2. 未壓平路比壓平路好走麼？為甚麼？
3. 甚麼是發電廠？
4. 戰車能不能上懸崖？
5. 甚麼是耕作地？
6. 甚麼是果園？果園裡有甚麼果樹？
7. 甚麼是濕地？
8. 彈藥要是濕了有甚麼壞處？
9. 甚麼是天文台？
10. 為甚麼士兵跟軍官得會看地圖上的標記符號？
11. 凹地比高地高麼？
12. 打仗的時候佔領戰場上的高地有甚麼好處？
13. 碎石路是用甚麼做的？

14. 戰車可以不可以上斜坡？為甚麼？

15. 丁字路口跟十字路口有甚麼不一樣？

16. 地圖上的等高線有甚麼用？

17. 橫座標是水平的線還是垂直的線？

18. 縱座標是水平的線還是垂直的線？

19. 地圖上的比例尺是甚麼意思？

20. 一個排裡軍官跟士兵的比例是多少？

21. 甚麼是地形起伏？

22. 打仗的時候為甚麼得注意地貌？

23. 軍事地圖上為甚麼應當有地貌？

24. 地形起伏太大的地方，用裝甲部隊有甚麼壞處？

25. 軍人為甚麼得學地圖判讀？

26. 受地圖判讀訓練的時候，得學些甚麼？

27. 甚麼是圖上作業？

28. 戰鬥地區前邊要緊不要緊？

29. 戰鬥地區前邊被敵人突破了，有甚麼危

險？

30. 美國最長的江也是世界最長的江嗎？

IV Translation Exercise

1. At a road junction there are cars coming from all three sides.
2. Before we take a trip we should first learn map reading.
3. If the high grounds are wet, then there must have been some rain yesterday.
4. I cannot open my eyes when I want to look down a precipice.
5. The first thing you see on a map are the symbols. These are not too hard to remember.
6. Map exercises and map reading are not entirely the same. Can you tell me the differences?
7. The coordinates (x and y ordinates) on a map are not always easy to find.
8. The power plant is situated on high ground so that it does not easily get wet.
9. The ratio of men to women students here is about 30 to (facing) one.
10. The ratio of cultivated fields to other land is about 5 to 1.
11. It is not very hard to travel on a gravel road. But the tires will last (can be used for) a shorter time.
12. Most of the time the scale of a map is at its bottom. In America its ratio is inches to miles.
13. A map that shows the relief (of the land) is called a relief map.
14. A depression is the land is usually wet. But it is very convenient to hide there.
15. When the sky is grey, perhaps it will soon be dark. Maybe it is only because it is cloudy.
16. If you are interested in the sky and the stars, then you should work for an observatory.

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17. Actually I don't know how to sing. But if you like, I will ask my son to sing for you.

18. On a slope you can often see flowers and grass. Children like to sit or lie down on such a slope.

19. Contour lines should be clearly visible on a relief map.

20. In the late summer you can see many students working in the orchards.

第五部　新聞

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小型巴士,旅行車或轎車. 限四缸或六缸者. 東方大飯店傅洽.

代客買賣

股票公債. 匯豐證券公司,臺北衡陽路三十號. 電話 27200, 27300

(二) 生字:

1. 聘	pìn	V:	employ a professional person
2. 室	shr̀	N:	room; chamber
家室		N:	family; dependents
3. 累	lèi	N/SV:	burden;trouble/weary;tired
4. 履	lyǔ	N/V:	shoe;action;conduct/tread; walk; act
履歷表		N:	form of personal history
5. 寄	jì	V:	mail; lodge
6. 函	hán	N/V:	correspondence;letter/envelop; contain
函約		V:	make appointment by mail
7. 輪	lwún	N:	wheel
輪船		N:	steamship (literally wheel ship)
輪機部		N:	engine department
8. 甲	jyǎ	N:	first of the ten celestial stems; armor; shell
甲種		N:	Class A
9. 乙	yǐ	N/SV:	second of the ten celestial stems; curved
乙種		N:	Class B
10. 徵	jēng	V:	seek for;want;inquire after; conscript;tax
11. 廉	lyán	SV:	modest;incorrupt;reasonable in price
廉售		V:	for sale and reasonable
12. 俱	jyù	A:	all together
家俱		N:	furniture
13. 巷	syàng	N:	lane; alley
14. 轎	jyàu	N:	sedan
轎車		N:	sedan (car)

15. 缸	gāng	N:	earthenware jar; cistern; cylinder (in inner combustion engine)
16. 債	jài	N:	debt
公債		N:	public debt
17. 券	jywàn	N:	document; contract;bond;deed; ticket
證券		N:	securities (stocks and bonds)
18. 箱	syāng	N:	box;case;crate;trunk
郵箱		N:	post office box

註：

1. 會計 kwàijì	N:	accounting; accountant
2. 大(學)專(科學校)	N:	colleges and higher institutes of special training
3. 面談	V/N:	meet and talk (literally talk face to face); interview
4. 駕駛部	N:	pilot section or department
5. 報務部	N:	communication section or department
6. 註明	N:	specify; note clearly
7. 持有	V:	hold; have in possession
8. 執照	N:	license
9. 經歷	N:	experience
10. 證書	N:	certificate
11. 種類	N:	kind
12. 約期	VO:	appoint a time
13. 面洽	V:	contact and discuss in person
14. 貿易商	N:	trader; merchant

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15.	性	N:	sex; gender; property
	女性	N:	female
16.	英文	N:	English
17.	打字員	N:	typist
18.	高(級)商(業職業學校)	N:	senior business (vocational school)
19.	服務生	N:	office boy
20.	臺(台)籍	N:	of Taiwan residence
21.	約談	V:	appoint for an interview
22.	否則	IE:	otherwise; or else; if not
23.	退還	V:	return; send back
24.	時裝	N:	fashionable garments
25.	衣料	N:	material for making clothes
26.	巴 bā 士	N:	bus
27.	旅行車	N:	station wagon
28.	東方大飯店	N:	Hotel Orient
	飯店	N:	hotel; restaurant
29.	傅 Fù	N:	a surname
30.	股票	N:	stock (share in stock company)
31.	代客	A:	for the customer or client
32.	匯 hwè 豐證券公司	N:	Huì-Fēng Security Co.(brokerage)
33.	衡 héng 陽路	N:	Heng-yang Road
34.	收,唱,錄音機	N:	radio, phonograph and recorder

L.179 文言字:

1. 聘 pin V: employ a professional person

1.1 本校將聘教非洲語言之教員

This school will employ teachers of African languages.

2. 徵 jēng V: seek for;want;inquire after conscript, draft

2.1 下月將徵五千兵. Next month will draft five thousand soldiers

2.2 本城所徵之打字員多數係女人. The typists employed by this city are mostly women.

3. 持有 V: hold

3.1 凡持有大學畢業證書者均可申請.

All those with college diploma may apply.

4. 面洽 V: contact and discuss in person

4.1 此事須與校長面洽.

This matter must be discussed with the head of the school in person.

5. 否則 IE: otherwise; or else; if not

5.1 此事須雙方同意否則無法進行.

This matter requires the approval of both parties, or else there is no way to proceed.

简体字练习

(一) 地图上用的颜色代表山，水，等〻。可是颜色一样的就再用标记符号分别。比方说大路用红色。压平路，未压平路跟碎石路颜色一样，可是标记符号不一样。

(二) 天文台，工业区，地雷区，飞机场，发电厂，小山，电话线，电报线，什么的，都有标记符号。

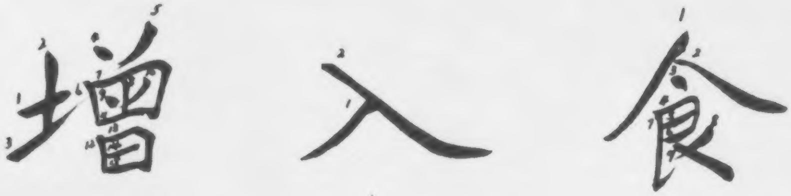
(三) 各种防御工事，防区地境线，战斗地区前迹，前进轴线，攻击发起线，也都有标记符号。

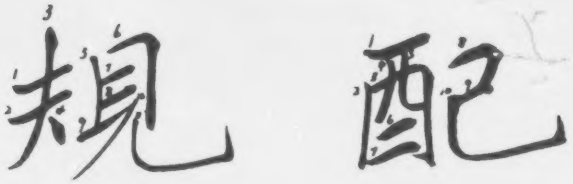
(四) 某轮船公司拟聘驾驶部，轮机部及报务部各高级船员数人。

(五) 某贸易商徵高商或高中毕业有英文打字经验之女打字员数人。

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 821-825)





B. Radicals

1.	土 (earth, 32)	as in: 增
2.	入 (enter, 11)	as in: 入
3.	食 (eat, 184)	as in: 食
4.	見 (see, 147)	as in: 規
5.	酉 (new wine, 164)	as in: 配

第一百八十課

中共在大陸的暴政

第一部

中國共產黨自從「八千里長征」逃到$\overset{\text{shǎn}}{\text{陝}}$北邊區，差不多沒法生存。不幸中日戰爭發生，給了中共發展的新機會。那個時候中共提出「三大法$\overset{\text{bǎu}}{\text{寶}}$」就是：「武裝鬥爭」，「統一戰線」，「黨的建設」。實行「七分發展，二分應付（應$\overset{\text{fù}}{\text{付}}$國民政府），一分抗日」。可見當時以抗日為名義實行「建黨」「$\overset{\text{kwò}}{\text{擴}}$軍」，所以才有共產政權在北平的出現。在一九四九年十月建立了「中華人民共和國」。

中共建立了共和國以後一年多，實行「軍事$\overset{\text{sǎu}}{\text{掃}}\overset{\text{dàng}}{\text{蕩}}$」消滅反共軍民差不多三百萬人。中共公安特務人員在佔領區內清算一切反抗的

的人士在政治方面分三個時期實行他們政治運動.

第一時期——一九四九到一九五二—發動了「五大運動」(一)「土地改革運動」——引起「無」鬥「有」「窮(chyúng)」鬥「富(fù)」的階級鬥爭.消滅了地主富(fù)農大約五百多萬人,建立「人民法庭」血洗農村.在這土改運動中,中共直接間接沒(mwò)收人民的財(tsái)富(fù)合美金一百億(yì)元以上.所以中共才有力量參加韓(Hán)戰.土改實行以後發生很多矛盾(máu dwùn).農民的土地財(tsái)產沒有了,生產的粮(lyáng)食跟農作物强被「統購(gòu),統銷(syāu)」所以農民吃的也不夠而且增加劳力,失去了自由,變成中共統治下牛馬不如的農奴(nú).

(二)——「抗美援朝(ywán cháu)」運動——一九五零年十月中共派「援朝志(ywán cháu jr̀)願軍」在國內實行了軍事動員跟經濟動員.直接間接動員人數差不多

sywānchwán yóu wēi
二千萬人。當時中共用文字宣傳、遊行示威、控
chóu shr̀ bǐ shr̀ myè shr̀
訴大會、各種方式發動對美「仇視」「鄙視」「蔑視」的
chǎn chúng jyù
觀念。剷除「親美」「崇美」「懼美」的心理。他們的目的
ér sū
一方面製造「反美」而「親蘇」一方面以「反美」促成
ywán hán wèi
援韓的戰爭動員、像發動參加「自願軍」、慰勞、捐
syàn lyáu dān
獻、跟組織醫療大隊、担架隊、服務隊、等等。

jèn jèn yā
(三)「鎮反」運動(鎮壓反革命運動)——一九
kùng
五零年起在各城市農村大規模展開了「控訴」、
shěn tú
「公審」鬥爭與公開的屠殺、殺死了不少人。其他
nú chyún
他們看為反共份子的都被打入奴工羣。

Vocabulary 生詞

1.	bàujèng	暴政	N:	tyranny
2.	bāchyānli chángjēng	「八千里長征」	N:	8000 mile long march
3.	shǎn běi byānchyū	陝北邊區	N:	Northern Shensi Border District
4.	shēngtswún	生存	N:	survival
5.	sāndàfàbǎu	「三大法寶」	N:	Three Sutras
6.	wǔjwāng dòujēng	「武裝鬥爭」	N:	Armed struggle
7.	tǔngyī jànsyàn	「統一戰線」	N:	united front
8.	dǎngde jyànshè	「黨的建設」	N:	party reconstruction
9.	kàngr̀	抗日	V/N:	resist Japan; resistance against Japan
10.	kějyàn	可見	Ph:	It is obvious that....
11.	jyàndǎng	「建黨」	N:	party reconstruction
12.	kwòjyūn	「擴軍」	N:	armament expansion
13.	Jūnghwá Rénmín Gùnghégwó	中華人民共和國	N:	People's Republic of China
14.	jyūnshr̀ sǎudàng	「軍事掃蕩」	N:	military rooting out; annihilation
15.	gūngān tèwù rénywán	公安特務人員	N:	Police agents
16.	rénshr̀	人士	N:	people who.....
17.	wǔdà yùndùng	「五大運動」	N:	five major movements
18.	tǔdì gǎigé	「土地改革」	N:	land reform
19.	wú dòu yǒu	「無」鬥「有」	Ph:	The "have-nots" struggle against the "haves"
	chyúng dòu fù	「窮」鬥「富」		The poor struggle against the rich
20.	jyējí dòujēng	階級鬥爭	N:	class struggle
21.	fùnúng	富農	N:	rich farmers

22.	rénmín fǎtíng	「人民法庭」	N:	People's court
23.	tsáifù	財富	N:	wealth
24.	Hánjàn	韓戰	N:	the Korean War
25.	shēngchǎn	生產	V/N:	to produce ; production
26.	núngdzwòwù	農作物	N:	agricultural produce
27.	chyǎng bèi	强被…·	Ph:	forced into
28.	tǔnggòu tǔngsyāu	「統購,統銷」	N:	State purchasing & selling
29.	érchyě	而且	MA:	furthermore
30.	núngnú	農奴	N:	serf
31.	kàngměi ywáncháu	「抗美援朝」	N:	to resist Americans and help Koreans
32.	ywáncháu jr̀ywànjyūn	「援朝志願軍」	N:	Assist Korea Volunteers
33.	jyūnshr̀ dùngywán	軍事動員	N:	military mobilization
34.	wéndz̀ sywānchwán	文字宣傳	N:	propaganda with literature
35.	yóusyíng shr̀wēi	遊行示威	N:	demonstration parade
36.	kùngsù dàhwèi	控訴大會	N:	accusation meeting
37.	fāngshr̀	方式	N:	form, manner, method, formula
38.	chóushr̀, bǐshr̀, myèshr̀	「仇視」「鄙視」「蔑視」	V/N:	hatred, depise, hate
39.	chǎnchú	剷除	V:	to eliminate
40.	chīnměi, chúngměi, jyùměi	「親美」「崇美」「懼美」	N:	pro-America, worship of America, fear of America
41.	fǎnměi, chīnsū	「反美」「親蘇」	N:	anti-America, pro-Soviet
42.	yǐ....tsùchéng	以····促成···	Ph;	in order to promote
43.	jywānsyàn	捐獻	V/N:	contribute, donate; contibute, donation
44.	yīlyáu dàdwèi	醫療大隊	N:	medical team

45.	jènfǎn (jènyā)	「鎮反」(鎮壓)	V:	to suppress anti-revolution
46.	dà gwēimwó	大規模	N:	large scale
47.	jǎnkāi	展開	V/N:	spread out; unfold/ development
48.	kùngsù	「控訴」	V/N:	accuse; accusation
	gūngshěn	「公審」	N:	public trial
49.	gūngkāi	公開	A/SV:	publicly, be open (not secretive)
50.	túshā	屠殺	V/N:	to kill wantonly; massacre
51.	dǎrù	打入	V:	to be sent to
52.	núgūng chyún	奴工羣	N:	slave labor teams (labor camps)

第二部 （續）

(四)「三反」「五反」運動（「三反」：反貪污（tān wū），反浪費（làng），反官僚（lyáu）主義。「五反」：反行賄（hwèi），反偷稅漏稅，反盜竊國家資財及偷工減料，反盜竊國家經濟情報）。

「三反」運動本來是屬於黨內「整風」的範圍（fànwéi），阻止黨員貪污（tān wū）舞弊（bì）的資本主義作風，利用了「自我坦（tǎn）白」「互相檢舉」「私人告密」的法子進行，可是發動以後，發現黨內人人貪污腐化，大小幹部沒有一個不成為三反的對象，所以結束了「三反」提出「五反」對工商界進行鬥爭，這樣從內部的鬥爭，轉為對外的鬥爭了。

(五)「思想改造」運動——中共知道發動任何運動都是從思想問題發起，所以就進行「思想改造」。中共佔領大陸後所有知識份子都得經過他們的思想訓練，改變他們思想觀念。除了馬列主義各種教條外，毛澤（dzé）東的著（jù）作，也是必得學習的課目。中共把思想分為「革命」與「反

革命」,「進步」與「落後」迫使知識份子接受「革命」和「進步」的思想.毛澤(dzé)東所寫的「新民主主義論」跟論人民民主專政」是思想改造的藍(lán)本.思想改造的武器是「批評和自我批評」,「坦(tǎn)白」「自我檢討(tǎu)」等等的法子.

在一九五六年中共提出了「鳴(míng)」「放」口號(百花齊放,百家爭鳴(míng))意思是:文學,藝術工作,科學研究工作中,有各種自由發表自己的意見.「鳴」「放」方針(jēn)的提出雖然很受大陸知識份子的歡迎,可是多半不敢鳴也不敢爭.

經過一段短時間的「大鳴」「大放」以後,中共展開「反右派鬥爭」來結束了「鳴」「放」方針.在一九五七年把錯誤思想的份子下放了快到一百萬人到工廠和農村去,參加「勞動鍛鍊(dwàn lyàn)」半年到一年.

此外中共又展開「交心」運動.「把心交給共產黨」,還提出交心要「交深,交透(tòu),交淨」的口號.知

識份子經過「洗$\overset{\text{nǎu}}{\text{腦}}$」「交心」等等改造以後，以「黨性」替代「人性」把人變成會說話的工具，絕對沒有思想上的自由了.

這「五大運動」一共$\overset{\text{tú}}{\text{屠}}$殺了人民差不多兩千萬人.

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生 詞

Vocabulary

1.	sānfăn, wúfăn	「三反，五反」	N:	three-anti's, five-anti's
2.	făn tānwū	反貪污	N:	against corruption
3.	făn làngfèi	反浪費	N:	against waste
4.	făn gwānlyáu-jŭyì	反官僚主義	N:	against bureaucratism
5.	făn syínghwèi	反行賄	N:	against bribery
6.	făn tōushwèi lòu shwèi	反偷稅漏稅	N:	against tax evasion
7.	făn dàuchyè gwójyā dz̄tsái	反盜竊國家資財	N:	against the theft of government property
8.	făn tōugūng jyănlyàu	反偷工減料	N:	against the using bad material and insufficient labor in construction.
9.	făn dàuchyè gwójyā jīngjì chíngbàu	反盜竊國家經濟情報	N:	against the theft of government economic information
10.	jĕngfēng	「整風」	N:	rectification (of attitudes)
11.	wŭbì	舞弊	V:	to indulge in corruption
12.	dz̄bĕnjŭyì dzwòfēng	「資本主義作風」	N:	capitalistic conduct
13.	dz̀wŏ tănbái	「自我坦白」	V/N:	confess; confessions
14.	hùsyāng jyănjyŭ	「互相檢舉」	N:	mutual accusations
15.	sz̄rén gàumì	「私人告密」	N:	secret accusations
16.	tānwūfŭhwà	貪污腐化	N/SV:	corrupt; corruptions
17.	chéngwei	成為	V:	to become
18.	dwèisyàng	對象	N:	object, target
19.	gūngshāngjyè	工商界	N:	industrial and commercial fields
20.	jwănwéi	轉為	V:	to change into, to be converted to

21.	sz̄syǎng gǎidzàu	思想改造」	N:	thought reform
22.	Mǎlyè jǔyì	馬列主義	N:	Marxism-Leninism
23.	jyàutyáu	教條	N:	dogma
24.	jùdzwò	著作	N:	writings
25.	kèmù	課目	N:	lessons, objects
26.	pwò	迫	V:	to compel, to force
27.	shř	使	V:	to cause
28.	syīn mínjǔ jǔyì lwùn	新民主主義論	N:	"New Democracy" (one of Mao's writings)
29.	lwùn rénmín mínjǔ jwānjèng	論人民民主專政	N:	"People's Dictatership" (one of Mao's writings)
30.	lánběn	藍本	N:	a blue print
31.	pīpíng hé dz̀wǒ pīpíng	「批評和自我批評」	N:	criticism and self-criticism
32.	dz̀wǒ jyǎntǎu	「自我檢討」	N:	self-examination
33.	bǎihwā chífàng, bǎijyā chímíng	「百花齊放 百家齊鳴」	Ph:	let one hundred flowers bloom, let one hundred schools of thought contend
34.	fāngjēn	方針	N:	policy
35.	fǎnyòupài dòujēng	「反右派鬥爭」	N:	anti-rightist struggle
36.	syàfàng	下放	Ph:	to send cadre into the country side or factories
37.	láudùng dwànlyàn	「労動鍛鍊」	N:	training through labor
38.	tsžwài	此外	Ph:	in addition to
39.	jyāusyīn	「交心」	Ph:	offer one's "soul" to (the party)
40.	jyāushēn, jyāutòu, jyāujìng	交深，交透，交淨	Ph:	offer one's "soul" in depth, thoroughly and in toto

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41.	dǎngsyìng	「黨性」	N:	party character
42.	rénsyìng	人性	N:	human nature

第三部　續

第二時期——「三大改造」時期.(一九五三——一九五七)(一)農業改造(二)手工業改造(三)私營工商業改造.「三大改造」實行以後,所有土地財產,商企業,已被沒收;不是「國營化」就是「集體化」.人民甚麼都沒有了,只是出賣勞力.

第三時期——「社會主義建設總路線時期」(一九五八年開始).

在這個時期用「整風」「肅反」跟武力控制人民.發動「工農業生產大躍進」運動.推行「人民公社化」運動.強迫「三化」——組織軍事化.生活集體化,行動戰鬥化.加長工作時間到十八小時,以「一天等於二十年」的速度來「大躍進」.

中共本來是用「窮人翻身」「階級鬥爭」的口號來號召.現在呢,中共政權變成了一個統治階級,廣大人民變成了被統治階級.

以上只是中共政權形式上的表面控制.

還有一方面是秘密組織的控制，就是公安特務控制，這些特務分佈全國，沒有一個機關沒有一個地方不受他們的控制.

毛澤東稱中共是「列寧黨」是按「列寧主義原則」組織的，所以參加的黨員都是「職業革命家」專以鬥爭清算等手段為「職業」，絕對服從黨為「革命鬥爭」工作，黨的組織以外又有「黨的助手」共產主義青年團的組織，收青年作為「預備黨員」，在黨外培養「積極份子」作推行工作的工具，這樣用「組織路線」保證「政治路線」，這種組織以外還有羣衆組織，在羣衆組織裏頭主要的是工，農，青，婦「四大羣衆組織」，人民都是被迫參加這些組織.

大陸人民被屠殺的以外，有十分之一的人口被打入奴工營，實行所謂「勞動改造」，他們說舊社會裏某些人實際上是「鬼」，經過改造可以變成「新人」，在奴工裏頭吃的當然不好也不

多，穿的是奴工自己帶來的。衣服上蓋「犯人」紅字。住的地方很暗很黑，又很小又很髒。奴工睡覺就能排向一邊睡覺，翻身的時候得大家翻，並且還得喊「報告」，經過衛兵准許後才行。奴工生病的當然不少。共幹不滿意奴工不是把他們屠殺就是「失踪」或是毒打，受各種慘刑。

在奴工營裏頭還不斷鬥爭。最後，被改造的人沒法子不接受共產黨的一切，變成了一種機械人，這樣思想改造就完成了。

L.180

Vocabulary 生 詞

1.	sāndàgǎidzàu	三大改造	N:	three major reforms
2.	sz̄yíng	私營	N:	private enterprises
3.	shānchǐyè	商企業	N:	commercial enterprises
4.	gwóyínghwà	「國營化」	V/N:	to nationalize, nationalization
5.	jítǐhwà	「集體化」	V/N:	to collectivize, collectivization
6.	chūmài láulì	出賣勞力	VO:	to sell one's labor
7.	shèhwèijǔyì jyànshè dzǔnglùsyàn	「社會主義建設總路線」	N:	the general policy for socialist reconstruction
8.	sùfǎn	「肅反」	VO:	liquidate the counter-revolution
9.	dàywèjìn	「大躍進」	N:	great leap forward
10.	rénmín gūngshè	「人民公社」	N:	people's communes
11.	sānhwà	「三化」	N:	"Three movements"
12.	dzǔjr̄jyūnshr̀hwà	「組織軍事化」	N:	militarization of organization
13.	shēnghwó jítǐhwà	「生活集體化」	N:	collectivization of livelihood
14.	syíngdùng jàndòuhwà	「行動戰鬥化	Ph;	to adopt a fighting spirit in one's activities
15.	chyúngrén fānshēn	「窮人翻身」	Ph:	change of social order in the poor
16.	hàujāu	號召	V:	to appeal
17.	tǔngjr̀ jyējí	統治階級	N:	ruling class
18.	gwǎngdà	廣大	SV:	vast
19.	syíngshr̀shàng	形式上	Adv:	in form
20.	Lyèníngjǔyì ywándzé	「列寧主義原則」	N:	Lenisist principles

21.	jŕyè gémíngjyā	職業革命家	N:	professional revolutionaries
22.	yǐ.....wéi	以····為	Ph:	using.....as
23.	shǒudwàn	手段	N:	means
24.	dǎngde jùshǒu	党的助手	N:	the party's helpers
25.	gùngchǎnjǔyì chīngnyántwán	共產主義青年團	N:	Communist Youth Corps
26.	yùbèi dǎngywán	「預備黨員」	N:	candidate member of the party
27.	péiyǎng	培養	V:	to train
28.	jījífèndž	「積極份子」	N:	activists, enthusiagt
29.	dzǔjr̄ lùsyàn	「組織路線」	N:	party line
30.	bǎujèng	保證	V:	to guarantee, to insure
31.	jèngjr̀ lùsyàn	政治路線	N:	political line
32.	chyúngjùng dzǔjr̄	羣衆組織	N:	mass organizations
33.	gūng, núng, chīng, fù (sz̀dà chyúngjùng dzǔjr̄)	工農青婦 四大羣衆組織	N:	workers, farmers, youths,& women (Four major mass organizations)
34.	núgūngyíng	奴工營	N:	slave labor camp
35.	swǒwèi	所謂	Ph:	the so-called
36.	láudùng gǎidzàu	「勞動改造」	N:	reform through labor
37.	gwěi	鬼	N:	ghost
38.	syīnrén	「新人」	N:	a "new man" (a reformed person)
39.	gài	蓋	V:	to stamp
40.	àn	暗	SV:	dark, shady
41.	jwǔnsyǔ	准許	V:	to allow
42.	shr̄dzūng	「失踪」	N/V:	missing / get lost
43.	dúdǎ	毒打	V:	to give a cruel beating

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44. tsǎnsyíng	慘刑	N:	torture
45. jīsyèrén	機械人	N:	mechanical man

第四部

最近北平政權內部跟外部都發生了很多困難。內部特別是高級軍官跟下級軍官間，軍官跟士兵間，都發生嚴重矛盾。所以就實行「取消軍銜制度，有利於官兵之間，上下級之間，軍民之間的團結」另外一方面是有些軍人對二百五十萬軍隊的領導權發生了爭論，堅持軍人應當跟政治有同等的發言權。不滿意受黨的控制。可是今年(一九六六)一月共軍總政治部部長發表加强對紅軍控制的必要。他要求鞏固共黨對軍隊的絕對領導。使軍隊成為執行共黨政策路線最忠實的工具。這些軍人是不是同意是一個大問題。不但這些高級軍官不滿意共幹領導軍隊，中下級的更不滿意。所以常發生駕飛機或是逃出大陸投奔自由，要不然就參加反共游擊隊。大陸反共游擊隊活動不斷增加有七省與廣州市及上海市發

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生中國人民反對北平政權事件.其中特別在雲南省山地「自由人民反共軍」第九縱隊跟十六縱隊的行動值得注意.

說到國際關係以前中共最友好的國家像蘇俄,印度,阿爾及利亞(Aegeria)印尼(Indonesia)都因為種種原因鬧到極不愉快.此外中共駐埃及的大使被逐回國,跟古巴也鬧翻了.在過去十二個月裏蒲隆地(Burundi) 達荷美(Dahomey)對中共絕交.中非共和國(Central African Republic) 驅逐所有中共人員離開象牙海岸(Ivory Coast) 尚比亞(Zambia) 肯亞(Kenya)尼日(Niger) 突尼西亞(Tunisia)伊朗(Iran)等國都痛責中共對他們的滲透陰謀.中共已經面臨「四面楚歌」的嚴重情形,將來的變化對中共一定不會有利.

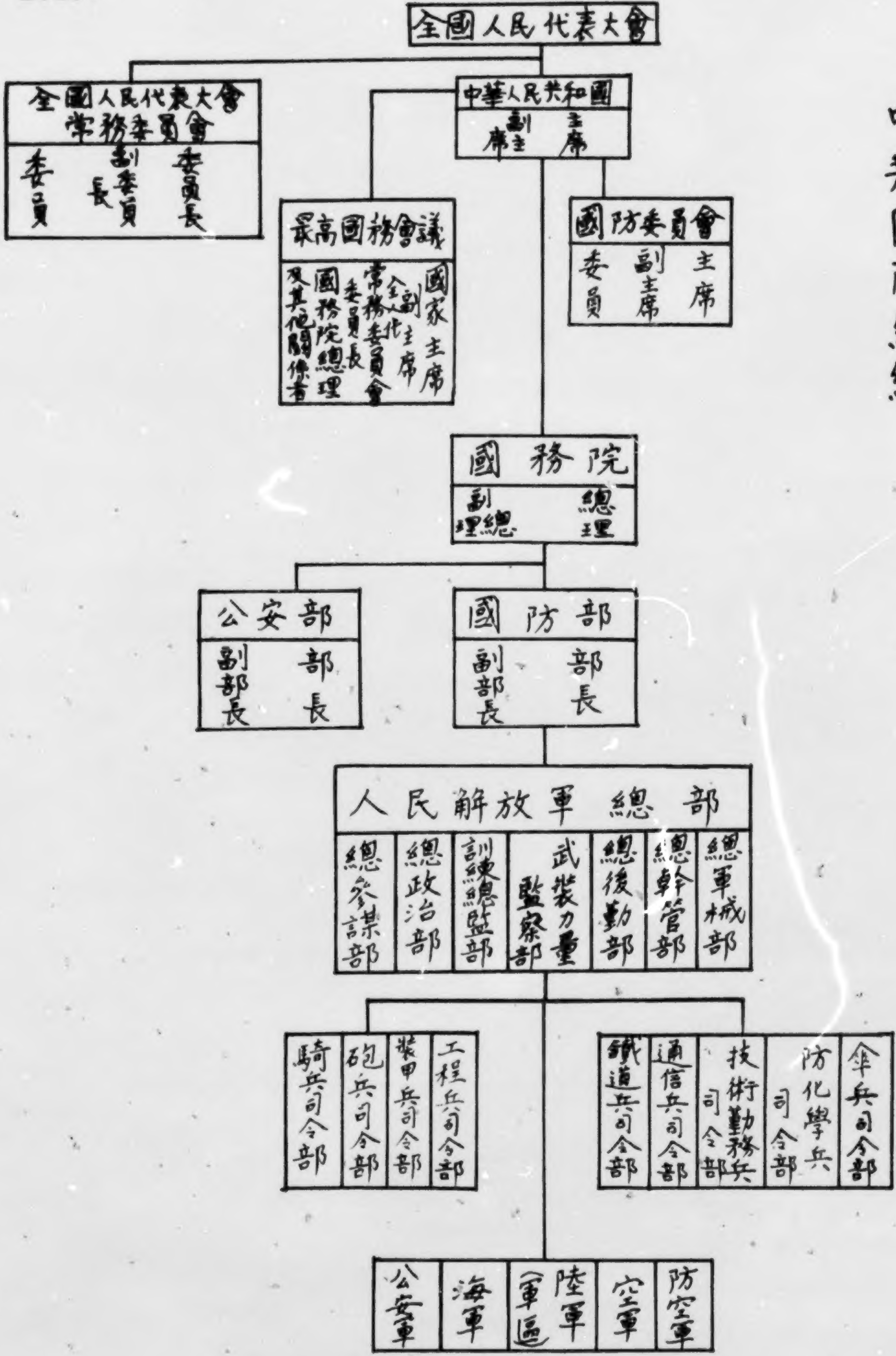
生詞

Vocabulary

1.	jyān	間	PW:	between, among
2.	jyūnsyán	軍銜	N:	military title
3.	yú	於	CV:	at, in, on
4.	twánjyé	團結	V/N:	to unite, unity
5.	lǐngdǎu	領導	V/N:	to lead, leadership
6.	jyānchŕ	堅持	V:	to insist, to persist
7.	túngděng	同等	SV:	of the same equal type
8.	fāyánchywán	發言權	N:	the right to talk
9.	dzǔngjèngjr̀bù	總政治部	N:	General Political Department
10.	Húngjyūn	紅軍	N:	Red Army
11.	Bǐyàu	必要	N/SV:	necessity, necessary
12.	gǔnggù	鞏固	V/SV:	to consolidate; strong, secure
13.	jywédwèi lǐngdǎu	絶對領導	N:	absolute leadership
14.	jūngshŕ	忠實	SV/N:	loyal, loyalty
15.	tóubēn	投奔	V:	to run for refuge to...
16.	jū	逐	V:	to expel, pursue
17.	nàu	鬧	V:	to make noise, to make trouble
17.1	nàufānle	鬧翻了	Ph:	caused a big trouble
18.	sżmyàn chǔgē	四面楚歌	Ph;	got into a critical situation; surrounded by the enemy on all sides
19.	myànlín	面臨	V:	come face to fact with
20.	tùngdzé	痛責	V:	to scold someone severely

L.180

中共國防組織


全國人民代表大會
全國人民代表大會常務委員會
委員長
副委員長
委員
中華人民共和國
主席
副主席
最高國務會議
國家主席
副主席
全人代常務委員會委員長
國務院總理
及其他關係者
國防委員會
主席
副主席
委員
國務院
總理
副總理
公安部
部長
副部長
國防部
部長
副部長
人民解放軍總部
總參謀部
總政治部
訓練總監部
武裝力量監察部
總後勤部
總幹管部
總軍械部
騎兵司令部
砲兵司令部
裝甲兵司令部
工程兵司令部
鐵道兵司令部
通信兵司令部
技術勤務兵司令部
防化學兵司令部
傘兵司令部
公安軍
海軍
陸軍（軍區）
空軍
防空軍

中共軍區表

(一) 一級軍區

大軍區　省軍區

- 瀋陽軍區
  - 遼寧軍區
  - 吉林軍區
  - 黑龍江軍區
- 北京軍區
  - 河北軍區
  - 山西軍區
- 濟南軍區
  - 山東軍區
- 南京軍區
  - 江蘇軍區
  - 浙江軍區
  - 安徽軍區
- 武漢軍區
  - 湖北軍區
  - 河南軍區
- 福州軍區
  - 福建軍區
  - 江西軍區
- 廣州軍區
  - 廣東軍區
  - 海南軍區
  - 廣西軍區
  - 湖南軍區
- 蘭州軍區
  - 甘肅軍區
  - 陝西軍區
  - 寧夏軍區
  - 青海軍區
- 成都軍區
  - 四川軍區
- 昆明軍區
  - 雲南軍區
  - 貴州軍區

(二) 直轄軍區

- 西藏軍區
- 新疆軍區
- 內蒙古軍區

(三) 衛戍區

- 京津衛戍區
- 北京衛戍區
- 吉林衛戍區

(四) 警備區

- 天津警備區
- 上海警備區
- 南京警備區

第五部　新聞

中華民國五十五年二月廿四日星期四新聞紙第五十七卷第四十六號

少年中國

總理遺囑

余致力國民革命凡四十年其目的在求中國之自由平等積四十年之經驗深知欲達到此目的必須喚起民衆及聯合世界上以平等待我之民族共同奮鬥

現在革命尚未成功凡我同志務須依照余所著建國方略建國大綱三民主義及第一次全國代表大會宣言繼續努力以求貫徹最近主張開國民會議及廢除不平等條約尤須於最短期間促其實現是所至囑

中華民國十四年三月十二日

本報價目

美國及其他各國

定價一律

每月二元、每年廿四元

零沽每份一毫

詹森總統闡明美國政策

在戰爭中建立和平基礎

不致盲目擴大越南戰事與中共衝突

廿三日合際社紐約電。詹森總統於星期三晚在美京迎候咸富利副總統後。飛臨紐約。出席自由榮譽院領受自由榮譽獎章。並發表演講。對於外間及國會議員批評其越南政策。予以辯正。渠謂並無盲目或失去理智擴大越南戰爭而致與中共發生正面衝突之可能。

詹森總統闡明美軍在越南之目的。以謹慎戒懼沉着堅定從事戰爭。同時在外交上尋求光榮和平之途徑。渠謂美國方面之行動。不致擴大戰爭。但無電腦可以計算何日何時可以達到和平。在此以前。吾人當供應越南美軍司令威斯莫倫及美軍之一切需要。包括軍隊在內。

詹總統結束其演講稱。吾人一面從事作戰。一面爭取和平。以任何光榮方法爭取和平。走向自由。現在越南戰事已轉對吾人有利。但渠告北越稱。無條件和平談判仍屬存在。

(二) 生字

1.	少年中國	shàunyán Jūnggwó	N:	The Young China
2.	詹森	Jān sēn	N:	(President) Johnson
3.	闡明	chǎn míng	V:	explain, to clarify
4.	不致	bújr̀	V:	not likely to cause
	致	jr̀	CV:	to cause
5.	盲目	mángmù	A:	blindly
6.	擴大	kwòdà	V:	to extend, enlarge
7.	衝突	chūngtù	V/N:	clash/ conflict
8.	合際社	Héjìshè	N:	United Press International
9.	迎候	yínghòu	V:	welcome, to go to meet
10.	咸富利	Syánfùlì	N:	(Vice President) Humphrey
11.	飛臨	fēilín	V:	to arrive by plane
12.	出席	chūsyí	V:	to be present at(meeting)
13.	自由榮譽院	Dz̀yóu rúngyùuwàn	N:	Freedom Foundation
14.	外間	wàijyān	PW:	outside
15.	予以	yúyǐ	V:	give it...
16.	辯正	byànjèng	V:	correct
17.	渠	chyú	N:	he, she, drain, gutter
18	謂	wèi	V:	say, said to be
19	理智	lǐjr̀	N:	reason
20	正面衝突	jèngmyàn chūngtū	N:	confrontation

21.	謹慎	jǐnshèn	SV:	careful
22.	戒懼	jyèjyù	V:	to take precaution and to be alert
23.	沉着	chénjwó	SV:	slow but sure
24.	堅定	jyāndìng	SV:	firm
25.	從事	tsúngshr̀	V:	to engage in
26.	尋求	syúnchyóu	V:	to seek for
27.	光榮	gwāngrúng	N/SV:	glory, glorious
28.	途徑	tújìng	N:	way, means, route
29.	電腦	dyànnǎu	N:	electronic computer
30.	計算	jìswàn	V/N:	to calculate; calculation
31.	何日何時	hérhéshŕ	Ph;	what time and what day
32.	達到	dádàu	V:	to achieve
33.	吾人	wúrén	N:	we, me
34.	供應	gùngyìn	V/N:	to supply; supply
35.	威斯莫倫	Wēisžmwólwún	N:	General Westmoreland
36.	告	gàu	V:	to tell, to inform
37.	無條件	wútyáujyàn	SV:	unconditional
38.	仍屬存在	réngshú tswǔndzài	Ph:	still exists

VOCABULARY INDEX

A

			LESSON
àihàu	N/V:	love, love for	177
Ānchwán-lǐshr̀hwèi	N:	Security council	173
àn	SV:	dark, shady	180

B

bāchyānli chángjēng	N:	8000 mile long march	180
bǎihwā chífàng,bǎijyā chímíng	Ph:	Let one hundred flowers bloom, let one hundred schools of thought contend	180
bānshòu	V:	confer upon; decorate	172
bǎujèng	V:	to guarantee, to insure	180
bàujèng	N:	tyranny	180
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běnrén	N:	one self, I, personally	177
bǐ	N:	item (accounts, funds)	175
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bù	V:	set up	168
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bùjr	V:	arrange	168
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bùkěsyǎngsyàng	Ph:	unimaginable	173
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byānjr̀	V/N:	organize/organization	178
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C

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chéngwei	V:	to become	180
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chīngbīngchì	N:	small arms	174
chóushr̀, bìshr̀, myèshr̀	V/N:	hatred, despise, hate	180
chūmài láulì	VO:	to sell one's labor	180
chù	N:	section, place	178
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jyūnfǎchù	N:	Judge Advocate's section	178
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chyān	V:	sign	170
chyánmyáujwǔnjyù	N:	front sight	174
chyántú	N:	future (one's future)	175
chyāngbēidài	N:	sling	174
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pàugwǎn	N:	barrel, tube	174
chyānggwǎntàu	N:	barrel jacket	174
chyāngjī	N:	bolt	174
chyāngkǒu	N:	muzzle	174
pàukǒu	N:	muzzle	174
chyāngtáng	N:	bore	174
chyāngshǒu	N:	gunner (crew)	174
pàushǒu	N:	cannoneer (crew)	174
pàutáng	N:	bore	174
jàndòuywán	N:	combatant (crew)	174
jànchēchényywán	N:	crew (tank)	174
chwányywán	N:	crew (ship)	174
chyāngwèi	N:	breech	174
chyǎng bèi	Ph:	forced into	180
chyūshr	N:	tendency	169
chyúngjùng dzǔjr̄	N:	mass organizations	180
chyúngrén fānshēn	Ph:	change of social order in the poor	180
Chywánfěi	N:	Boxers (1900 A.D.)	177
tǔfěi	N:	bandit	177
chywánfùwǔjwāng	SV:	fully equipped (mil.), in full uniform	170
chywē	N:	vacancy (job)	172

D			LESSON
dǎrù	V:	to be sent to	180
dà gwēimwó	N:	large scale	180
dàhwèi (Lyánhégwó-dàhwèi)	N:	General Assembly (UN)	173
dàywèjìn	N:	great leap forward	180
dàibyǎutwán	N:	delegation	170
dànsyá	N:	magazine	174
dànwán	N:	bullet	174
dànyàu dwēijī swǒ	N:	ammunition dump	176
dànyàu jwāngtyán shǒu	N:	ammunition loader	176
jwāngtyán	V:	load, to fill	176
dànyàuyǎntǐ	N:	pit (for ammunition)	176
dǎngde jùshǒu	N:	the party's helpers	180
dǎngde jyànshè	N:	party reconstruction	180
dǎngsyìng	N:	party character	180
dàuyì	N:	righteousness	175
děnggāusyàn	N:	contour line	179
dìdzū	N:	land rental	171
dìmàu	N:	terrain features	179
dìsyíngchǐfú	N:	relief	179
dìtúpàndú	N:	map reading	179
dīngdz̀lùkǒu	N:	road junction	179
dòunyóushr̀ fēidàn	N:	The Matador rocket	171
dúdǎ	V:	to give a cruel beating	180
dwèisyàng	N:	object, target	180
dwōshùpyàu	N:	plurality	173
dyànyǐngmíngsyīng	N:	movie star	172
míngsyīng	N:	bright star, movie star	172
dz̄běnjǔyì dzwòfēng	N:	capitalistic conduct	180
dz̀dzú	SV:	self sufficient	178
dz̀tsúng....yǐlái	Ph:	ever since....	171
dz̀wǒ jyǎntǎu	N:	self-examination	180
dz̀wǒ tǎnbái	V/N:	confess; confessions	180
dzànměi	V:	praise	177
dzébèi	V:	punish, admonish, scold	175
dzòu	V:	to play (music)	170
dzúé	P/SV:	full strength (personnel)	178
dzǔhéyíng	N:	composite battalion	178
dzǔjr̄ lùsyàn	N:	party line	180
dzǔjr̄ jyūnshr̀hwà	N:	militarization of organization	180
dzǔjyébùdwèi	N:	blocking force	168
dzǔngjèngjr̀bù	N:	General Political Department	180
dzùngdzwòbyāu	N:	Y-(co)ordinate	179
héngdzwòbyāu	N:	X-(co)ordinate	179
dzwòbǎn	N:	base plate	176

E

			LESSON
érchyě	MA:	furthermore	180

F

fādyànchǎng	N:	power plant	179
fāshètǔng	N:	launcher	174
fāyánchywán	N:	the right to talk	180
fǎndàu	Ph:	contrary to expectation	173
fǎn dàuchyè gwójyā dz̄tsái	N:	against the theft of government property	180
fǎn dàuchyè gwójyā jīngjì chíngbàu	N:	against the theft of government economic information	180
fàng	V:	let go of, release	170
fànghwéichyù	RV:	release	170
fángdǐng	N:	rooftop	168
fāngjēn	N:	policy	180
fànglǐpàu	VO:	fire salute (gun)	170
lǐpàu	N:	saluting gun	170
fāngshr̀	N:	form, manner, method, formula	180
fǎn gwānlyáu-jǔyì	N:	against bureaucratism	180
fángwèi	N/V:	defense/defend	171
fǎn làngfèi	N:	against waste	180
fǎnměi, chīnsū	N:	anti-America, pro-Soviet	180
fǎn syínghwèi	N:	against bribery	180
fǎn tānwū	N:	against corruption	180
fǎn tōugūng jyǎnlyàu	N:	against the using of bad material and insufficient labor in construction	180
fǎn tōushwèi lòu shwèi	N:	against tax evasion	180
fǎnyòupài dòujēng	N:	anti-rightist struggle	180
féndì	N:	cemetary	172
fén	N:	grave, tomb	172
fǒujywéchywán	N:	(right to) veto	173
fùnúng	N:	rich farmers	180

G

gǎibyān	V:	reorganize	178
gài	V/N:	to cover, a cover	176
gài	V:	to stamp	180
gāudì	N:	high ground	179
gāudī jyǎu	N:	elevation	176
gēngdzwòdì	N:	cultivated field	179
gūlǐ	SV/V:	isolate, isolated	175

			LESSON
gūng, núng, chīng, fù (szdà chyúngjùng dzǔjr̄)	N:	workers, farmers, youths & women (four major mass organizations)	180
gūngān tèwù rénywán	N:	Police agents	180
gūngchéngshr̄	N:	engineer (civil, etc.)	169
gūngchř	N:	meter	176
gūngdau	SV:	fair	169
gūngkāi	A/SV:	publicly, be open (not secretive)	180
gūngshāngjyè	N:	industrial and commercial fields	180
gǔnggù	V/SV:	to consolidate; strong, secure	180
gùngchǎnjǔyì chīngnyántwán	N:	Communist Youth Corps	180
gùngtúngdyǎn	N:	common (to two or more persons or objects) characteristics	177
gwǎnlǐywán	N:	administrator, manager (organizational), caretaker	169
gwāngtáng	N:	smooth-bore	176
gwǎngdà	SV:	vast	180
gwěi	N:	ghost	180
Gwójì-lyánméng	N:	League of Nations	173
gwómínsyìng	N:	national characteristics (of people)	177
gwóyínghwà	V/N:	to nationalize, nationalization	180
gwǒywán	N:	orchard	179
H			
Hánjàn	N:	the Korean War	180
hǎugǎn	N:	good feeling towards.... good feeling, good relations	177
hàujāu	V:	to appeal	180
hépíng syāngchǔ	Ph:	peaceful coexistence	169
syāngchǔ	V:	coexist	169
hòuhwěi	V/SV:	regret/be regretful	173
hùsyāng jyǎnjyǔ	N:	mutual accusations	180
Húngjyūn	N:	Red Army	180
hwāchywān	N:	wreath (floral)	172
hwàfēn	V:	delineate, divide	169
hwēi	SV:	grey (color)	179
hwèiywángwó	N:	member nation	175
hwèiywán	N:	member, membership	175

			LESSON
hwǒlìsyétyáujūngsyīn	N:	fire support	168
hwǒwǎng	N:	screen of fire	168
hwǒyàu	N:	gunpowder	174
J			
jàndòuchyún	N:	combat group	178
jàndòu dìchyū chyánbyān	N:	forward edge of battle area	179
jànfánglyóudàn	N:	high explosive, anti-tank	176
jǎnkāi	V/N:	spread out; unfold/ development	180
jènfǎn (jènyā)	V:	to suppress anti-revolution	180
jēngfú	V:	conquer	169
jēngbyàn	V:	argue	175
jěngfēng	N:	rectification (of attitudes)	180
jèng	P/SV:	set squarely	176
jèngbyàn	N:	political change, upheaval	175
jèngjr̀ lùsyàn	N:	political line	180
jījífèndž	N:	activists, enthusiast	180
jīsyerén	N:	mechanical man	180
jítìhwà	V/N:	to collectivize, collectivization	180
jìnsyíngchyǔ	N:	march (music)	170
jōunyán	N:	anniversary	173
jōushr̀ myáujwǔn jyù	N:	panoramic sight	176
jr̄dwèi	N:	detachment	178
jŕyè gémìngjyā	N:	professional revolutionaries	180
jr̆hwēisyìtǔng	N:	chain of command	178
jr̀jr̆	V:	stop from, prevent	173
jr̀tsái	V/N:	censure	173
jū	V:	to expel, pursue	180
jǔchŕ-jèngyì	Ph:	stand for righteousness	169
jǔchŕ	V:	to handle, to manage, to be in charge	169
jèngyì	N:	righteousness	169
jǔchywán	N:	sovereignty	169
jùdzwò	N:	writings	180
jùhwá	Ph:	stationed in China	171
Jūnghwá Rénmín Gùnghégwó	N:	People's Republic of China	180
jūngshŕ	SV/N:	loyal, loyalty	180
jūngsyíng	N:	medium sized	176
jwǎndungjyǎu	N:	traverse	176
jwàngjēn	N:	firing pin	176
jwǎnwéi	V:	to change into, to be converted to	180
jwēidàuhwèi	N:	memorial service	172
jwēidàu	V:	pay respect to (or commemorate) the dead	172

			LESSON
jwǔnsyǔ	V:	to allow	180
jyāchyáng	V:	increase in strength, enhance	175
jyān	PW:	between, among	180
jyānchŕ	V:	insist stubbornly	175
jyānchŕ	V:	to insist, to persist	180
jyàndǎng	N:	party reconstruction	180
jyǎngjāng	N:	a medal, award	172
jyàngshr̀	N:	officers and men	172
jyǎngsywé	VO:	lecture (as a teacher)	171
jyānúngpàu	N:	gun	176
jyǎnywè	V/N:	review	170
shòu jyǎnywè	V:	to be reviewed	170
jyǎnywètái	N:	reviewing stand	170
jyāushēn, jyāutòu, jyāujìng	Ph:	offer one's "soul" in depth, thoroughly and in toto	180
jyāusyīn	Ph:	offer one's "soul" to (the party)	180
jyàutyáu	N:	dogma	180
jyěfàngjyūn	N:	Liberation Army	168
jyěfàng	V/N:	liberate/liberation	168
jyējí dòujēng	N:	class struggle	180
jyèyán	N/V:	martial law/declare martial law	168
jyōufēn	N/V:	argument, fight, dispute	175
jyòuji	V/N:	relieve, aid, help/aid, assistance	175
jyūlyóu	V:	reside, stay	175
jyūnshr̀dàibyǎutwán	N:	military delegation	178
jyūnshr̀ dùngywán	N:	military mobilization	180
jyūnshr̀ gùwèntwán	N:	military advisory group	171
gùwèntwán	N:	advisory group, team	171
jyūnshr̀ sǎudàng	N:	military routing out; annihilation	180
jyūnsyán	N:	military title	180
jyūnywèdwèi	N:	military band	170
jyǔsyíng	V:	to hold, take place, convene	170
jywānsyàn	V/N:	contribute, donate; contribution, donation	180
jywédìng syìng	N:	decisiveness, decisive nature	169
jywédwèi lǐngdǎu	N:	absolute leadership	180

K			LESSON
kàngrì	V/N:	resist Japan; resistance against Japan	180
kàngměi ywáncháu	N:	to resist Americans and help Koreans	180
kèmù	N:	lessons, objects	180
kějyàn	Ph:	It is obvious that....	180
kūlung	N:	hole	174
kūngjyàngdzwòjàn	N:	airborne operation	168
kùngsù	V/N:	accuse; accusation	180
gūngshěn	N:	public trial	180
kùngsù dàhwèi	N:	accusation meeting	180
kwǎn	N:	money, funds (M: pī)	177
kwòjyūn	N:	armament expansion	180
kwòyīnchì	N:	loudspeaker	168
L			
lánběn	N:	a blue print	180
láudùng dwànlyàn	N:	training through labor	180
láudùng gǎidzàu	N:	reform through labor	180
lìyi	N:	welfare, benefit	173
língwó	N:	neighbor nation	177
lǐngdǎu	V/N:	to lead, leadership	180
lwòhòu	V/SV:	lag behind/laggard	175
lwùn rénmín mínjǔ jwānjèng	N:	"People's Dictatorship" (one of Mao's writings)	180
Lyánhégwó	N:	United Nations	173
lyànyóu chǎng	N:	oil refinery	171
lyàn	V:	refine, crack, distill	171
lyèchyáng	N:	the major powers	169
Lyèníngjǔyì ywándzé	N:	Leninist principles	180
lyóudàn	N:	high explosive shell	176
M			
Mǎlyè jǔyì	N:	Marxism-Leninism	180
ménhù kāifàng jèngtsè	N:	Open Door Policy	169
ménggwó	N:	allied nations	170
túngméng	N/V:	alliance/ally	170
méngjyūn	N:	allied troops	170
méngyǒu	N:	allies	169
mùdì	N:	cemetery	172
mù	N:	grave, tomb	172
mùtwō	N:	stock	174
myànlín	V:	come face to face with	180

N			LESSON
nànmínyíng	N:	refugee camp	175
nàu	V:	to make noise, to make trouble	180
nàufānle	Ph:	caused a big trouble	180
núgūng chyún	N:	slave labor teams (labor camps)	180
núgūngyíng	N:	slave labor camp	180
núngdzwòwù	N:	agricultural produce	180
núngnú	N:	serf	180
P			
pái	V:	arrange (in order)	170
pàuchǎng	N:	chief of gun section	176
pàuwěifēng	N:	breech blast	176
péiyǎng	V:	to train	180
pèng	V:	hit	176
pǐnjr̀	N:	quality	171
pīpíng hé džwǒ pīpíng	N:	criticism and self-criticism	180
pwò	V:	to compel, to force	180
R			
rènhé	A:	any	177
rénmín fǎtíng	N:	People's court	180
rénmín gūngshè	N:	people's communes	180
rénshr̀	N:	people who....	180
rénshr̀	N:	personnel	178
rénsyìng	N:	human nature	180
S			
sāndàfàbǎu	N:	Three Sutras	180
sāndàgǎidzàu	N:	three major reforms	180
sānfǎn, wúfǎn	N:	three-anti's, five-anti's	180
sānhwà	N:	"Three movements"	180
sānjyǎujyà	N:	tripod	174
shwāngjyǎujyà	N:	bipod	174
shāchúng yàu	N:	insecticide	171
shǎn běi byānchyū	N:	Northern Shensi Border District	180
shānchǐyè	N:	commercial enterprises	180
shāngbīng	N:	wounded soldier	172
shāuwēi	A:	slight, wee, a bit	177
shèhwèijǔyì jyànshè dzǔnglùsyàn	N:	the general policy for socialist reconstruction	180

			LESSON
shēngchǎn	V/N:	to produce; production	180
shēnghwó jìtǐhwà	N:	collectivization of livelihood	180
shēnghwófèi	N:	living expenses, sustenance expenses	177
Shènglì Nyǔshén fēidàn	N:	The Nike rocket	171
shēngtswún	N:	survival	180
shóu	SV:	(to be) well acquainted with	178
shǒudwàn	N:	means	180
shǒujyūn	N:	defending troops	168
shòusyáng	VO:	accept surrender	170
shř	V:	to cause	180
shr̀chá	V:	inspect, observe	170
shr̀cháywán	N:	inspector	170
shr̄chyù	V:	lose	173
shr̄dì	N:	swamp	179
shr̄	SV:	wet	179
shr̄dzūng	N/V/N:	missing/get lost	180
shŕdzài	A:	actually	179
shr̀jyàn	N:	incident, affair	177
shŕyóu	N:	petroleum	171
shŕyǒurénshù	N:	actual strength	178
shùmù	N:	number, quantity	173
shwěipíngshèchéng	N:	horizontal range	176
shwěitàu	N:	water jacket	174
sùchīng	V:	wipe out; clean out	168
sùfǎn	VO:	liquidate the counter-revolution	180
swèishŕlù	N:	gravel road	179
swǒwèi	Ph:	the so-called	180
syàfàng	Ph:	to send cadre into the country side or factories	180
syànjāng	N:	charter, constitution (of organization)	173
syǎng	N:	measure for number of salute guns	170
Syǎngwěishé fēidàn	N:	Side Winder	171
syàngjàn	N/V:	street fighting	168
syélǐ tsāudzwò rénywán	N:	crew	174
syépwō	N:	slope	179
syīn mínjǔ jǔyì lwùn	N:	"New Democracy" (one of Mao's writings)	180
syīnrén	N:	a "new man" (a reformed person)	180
syīshēng	V/N:	sacrifice	168

			LESSON
syìngwǎn	N:	fuse	176
syíngdùng jàndòuhwà	Ph:	to adopt a fighting spirit in one's activities	180
syíngshr̀shàng	Adv:	in form	180
syūngchyáng	N:	parapet	176
syūnjāng	N:	a medal, award	172
sywányái	N:	precipice	179
sywéfèi	N:	tuition (fee)	177
sz̄rén gàumì	N:	secret accusations	180
sz̄syǎng gǎidzàu	N:	thought reform	180
sz̄yìng	N:	private enterprises	180
sz̀myàn chǔgē	Ph:	got into a critical situation; surrounded by the enemy on all sides	180

T

tānwūfǔhwà	N/SV:	corrupt; corruptions	180
tèjíshàngjyàng	N:	General of the Army	170
tímu	N:	subject, title (of article, thesis)	177
tíngjànshū	N:	armistice document	170
tóubēn	V:	to run for refuge to....	180
tsáichán	N:	property	168
tsáifù	N:	wealth	180
tsáijyūn	V/N:	disarm/disarmament	173
tsáiwuchù	N:	finance section	178
tsáiwù	N:	finance	178
tsáiwugwān	N:	finance officer	178
tsānmóujyūnshr̀	N:	Staff Sergeant	178
tsānyī	N:	G-1 (S-1)	178
tsānsz̀	N:	G-4	178
tsányú	N:	remnant	168
tsǎnsyíng	N:	torture	180
tswèirwòsyìng	N:	vulnerability	178
tswèirwò	SV:	vulnerable	178
tsžwài	Ph:	in addition to	180
túshā	V/N:	to kill wantonly;massacre	180
túshàngdzwàyè	N:	map exercise	179
tǔdì gǎigé	N:	land reform (movement)	171
tūngsyìnjūngsyīn	N:	communications center	178
túngděng	SV:	of the same equal type	180
túngshēngsž	Ph:	live and die together	169
tǔnggòu tǔngsyāu	N:	State purchasing and selling	180
tǔngjr̀ jyējí	N:	ruling class	180

			LESSON
tǔngyī jànsyàn	N:	united front	180
tùngdzé	V:	to scold someone severely	180
twánjyé	V/N:	to unite, unity	180
twèisyí	V:	absent oneself from a session of a meeting during the session	173
tyānwéntái	N:	observatory	179
W			
wādì	N:	concave ground, depression	179
wángdàu	N:	Confucius' teaching of the "Princely Way"	177
wánjěng	SV:	complete, whole	169
wèiláupǐn	N:	articles for comforting troops	172
wèiláu	V:	comfort	172
wèiwèn	V:	comfort	172
wèiláudwèi	N:	good will team (to entertain and/or to present gifts to the troops, equivalent to U.S.O.)	172
wèigwān	N:	company officer	172
wèijí	N:	company grade	172
wēisyé	V/N:	threaten,browbeat/threat	169
wéiyī	Ph:	the only one, unique	173
wéndz̀ sywānchwán	N:	propaganda with literature	180
wǔbì	V:	to indulge in corruption	180
wǔdà yùndùng	N:	five major movements	180
wú dòu yǒu	Ph:	The "have-nots" struggle against the "haves"	180
chyúng dòu fù		The poor struggle against the rich	
wǔjwāng dòujēng	N:	armed struggle	180
wǔjyǎubyānjr̀	N:	pantomic	178
wúmíngyīngsyúngmù	N:	unknown soldier (hero) tomb	172
wǔsyīngshàngjyàng	N:	five star admiral(general)	170
wúwèi	SV:	futile, vain	168
Y			
yǎngshāng	V:	convalesce	172
yàpínglù	N:	improved road	179
wèiyàpínglù	N:	unimproved road	179
yàutáng	N:	chamber	174
yàutǔng	N:	cartridge case	174

			LESSON
yìàn	N:	resolution (passed or proposed at a meeting)	175
yīděngbīng	N:	private (rank)	172
Yìhétwán	N:	Boxers (1900 A.D.)	177
yīngyǔng	SV:	heroic, heroically,brave	172
yīlyáu dàdwèi	N:	medical team	180
yǐ....tsùchéng	Ph:	in order to promote	180
yǐ....wéi	Ph:	using....as	180
yóuchíshr̀	Ph:	particularly	171
yǒuhǎu-gwānsyi	N:	friendly relationship, amity	169
yǒuhǎu	N:	amity, friend	169
yōulyáng	SV:	superior	177
yóusyíng shr̀wēi	N:	demonstration parade	180
yǒuyí	N:	friendship	177
yú	CV:	at, in, on	180
yúkwài	N/SV:	contentment, comfort, pleasure/happy, content, comfortable	177
yǔ	CV:	with	178
yùbèi dǎngywán	N:	candidate member of the party	180
ywáncháu jr̀ywànjyūn	N:	Assist Korea Volunteers	180
ywándždàntóu	N:	atomic warhead	178
ywánhwá	N:	aid-to-China	171
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